

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARIES CONTINUE MEETING

LD312052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The meeting of secretaries of central committees of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries on questions of political-organizational work continued today in Prague in a working and comradely atmosphere. In the discussion, the participants informed each other about experiences from raising the action-ability of primary party organizations. They paid great attention to topical questions of internal party work. They underlined that an all-round improvement of activity is particularly important at present owing to the new and demanding tasks laid down by the congresses of fraternal countries.

GDR'S STOPH ADDRESSES CEMA ENERGY MEETING

LD302032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1632 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 30 Mar (ADN) -- GDR Premier Willi Stoph today received for a talk the heads of the delegations which are in Berlin for the 6th meeting of the Multilateral Government Commission on Implementing the Agreement on Specialization and Cooperation on the Production of Nuclear Power Station Equipment.

During the meeting Willi Stoph stressed that the GDR was making every effort to develop more effective cooperation with the other CEMA-member states and to integrate even more the national economies to their mutual benefit. Multilateral cooperation in the rational use of raw materials and fuels as well as in the further development of the nuclear industry is a central task here. Particular importance is attached to the consistent realization of the specialization agreement on nuclear power station equipment between the CEMA countries involved.

The chairman of the multilateral government commission, Aleksey Antonov, reported on the state of the implementation of the agreement on multilateral international specialization and cooperation of production of nuclear power station equipment. He affirmed that this agreement united the tasks of all European socialist states for realizing the long term plans concerning the building of nuclear power stations and would make a decisive contribution to improving the structure of the fuel and energy balance sheets.

Taking part in the talks were: Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Lajos Mehes, minister of industry of the Hungarian People's Republic; Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, minister of science and technology; Rolf Kersten, GDR minister of heavy engineering and plant construction; Andrzej Jedynak, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland; Nicu Constantin, deputy minister of the Machine Building Industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ladislav Gerle, deputy premier of the Czechoslovak Federal Government; and Stojan Matkaliev, president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry of the SRFY.

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS CRITICIZED

AU011056 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Ronald Reagan, U.S. President, held his ninth press conference since taking office. Widely publicized and twice postponed, the press conference could not fulfill its role as a means of calming public opinion, alarmed as it is by the administration's intensified course toward rearmament. Reagan was compelled to maneuver around three factors: the tremendous attractive power of the new Soviet peace proposals, which strongly influence U.S. public opinion; the stormy development of the antiwar movement in the United States itself; and the serious disagreement between the United States and its European NATO partners.

Reagan used phrases such as "the necessity of removing the danger of war," and "to strengthen world security." He also addressed a hypocritical appeal to the USSR, calling upon it to "join the U.S. efforts for reaching a significant reduction of nuclear arms." Simultaneously, Reagan stressed that freezing the U.S. nuclear potential would be disadvantageous and even dangerous for the United States. Thus he demonstrated again his negative attitude toward the Soviet initiative on announcing a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles on the territory of the European USSR. Reagan repeated his thesis on the zero option and announced that the production of the new B-1 strategic bomber and the MX and Trident missiles systems must continue as planned. The U.S. President announced that his administration has proposed to its allies to introduce new discriminatory measures against the USSR. Reagan's press conference means only one thing: confirmation of the course of rearmament, aimed at reaching one-sided advantage, and conducting a policy from the position of strength.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION CONTINUES 31 MARCH

Zhivkov, Filipov Attend

AU310938 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] On 31 March the Fifth Session of the Eighth National Assembly continued. Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov and Petur Tanchev, deputy chairmen of the State Council, State Council members, and government members, took their seats in the official box. The morning session of the National Assembly is being chaired by Milena Stamboliyska, deputy chairman of the National Assembly. The people's representatives heard the report of Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sofia City People's Council, on the fulfillment of the Sofia City housing construction program. He stressed that the Eighth 5-Year Plan envisages the construction of 90,000 new apartments in Sofia. Some 254 apartments in excess of the plan were commissioned during the first year. Major construction projects, such as the People's Palace of Culture, Bulgaria Boulevard, and others were completed. The session continues.

Bills Adopted, Session Ends

AU311930 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The National Assembly adopted the report of the minister of construction and architecture and of the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Municipal People's Council on the fulfillment of the housing construction programme in 1981, and gave positive assessment to the work of the construction organizations and the builders.

Meanwhile in the decision adopted it is noted that the headway marked in the housing construction is below the possibilities of the investors and the builders and the results achieved do not correspond to the great achievements made in all spheres of this country's socio-economic development in 1981.

The National Assembly assigned the departments in charge of the implementation of the housing construction programme with concrete tasks for overcoming the shortcomings admitted last year. A decision for carrying out a parliamentary poll on the development of the housing construction was also taken.

The parliamentary poll commission, chaired by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, which was elected, will make an assessment of the newly built housing fund and will make a proposal for a decisive improvement of the designing and building of the houses.

The National Assembly passed a law on the amendments and addenda to the Criminal Code, to the criminal and procedural code and to the law on the execution of punishments. It assigned the State Council and the Council of Ministers with the task to work out a programme for the overall reform of the socialist legislation on the basis of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and of the qualitative changes in the social relations.

The chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the National Agro-industrial Union, Mr Aleksandur Petkov, answered a question of a people's representative. The answer will be transmitted separately.

With this, the session of the National Assembly ended.

Todorov Views Session

AU312016 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] After the Fifth Session of the Eighth National Assembly was closed, we kindly asked Comrade Stanko Todorov to assess the work of the session.

[Begin Todorov recording] The issues which the fifth session discussed can be divided into two fundamental groups. To the first group belong the three laws which affect major aspects of the penal activities of the state. Essential amendments and addenda were added to the penal code, the penal proceedings code and the execution of punishments code. The second group of these issues are connected with the housing construction policy of the state. The session heard and critically deliberated the reports by the minister of construction and architecture and the chairman of the Sofia City People's Council on how they were fulfilling the recommendations assigned to them by the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The National Assembly also discussed some other issues about which the citizens were told in advance. I think that the fifth session was a fruitful one. Creative talks were held and many National Assembly deputies expressed their concern on the issues discussed. The documents adopted will contribute to strengthening the socialist legal order and to successfully implementing the state policy on housing construction. [end recording]

CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH SFRY SIGNED

AU311644 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 31 Mar (BTA) -- Today a cooperation agreement was signed by the "Sofia" People's Palace of Culture and the "Sava center" - Belgrade. The document provides for a cooperation in organizing artistic, creative and cultural activity and the technical exploitation, the work with the public, the congress activity, the advertisement, the training of cadres. The two centers will have guest performances and other artistic and creative programmes, will make co-productions.

BRIEFS

DZHUROV AT KOMSOMOL MEETING -- The 11th accountability-election conference of the Sofia Okrug Komsomol organization ended in Sofia today. Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, attended the conference. Margarita Kovacheva was elected first secretary of the Sofia Okrug Komsomol organization. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 26 Mar 82 AU]

REAGAN SUPPORT OF ARMS RESOLUTION REPORTED

CTK Report

LD010846 Prague CTK English 0810 GMT 1 Apr 82

[CTK correspondent]

[Text] New York, 1 Apr (CTK) -- U.S. President Reagan has expressed unequivocal support for the draft resolution on a freeze on Soviet and U.S. nuclear weapons submitted to Congress by Senators Henry Jackson and John Warner.

Speaking at a press conference here yesterday, President Reagan called for a freeze on these weapons but stressed that it must be realized on the basis of "equality". This attitude shared by both the President and the authors of the draft emanates from false claim about alleged Soviet military superiority over the United States at present.

The essence of the resolution, so much supported by President Reagan, was exposed in a joint statement by Senators Kennedy and Hatfield characterizing it as a permission for the Reagan administration to continue nuclear armament.

The U.S. President has thus only confirmed that he and his administration do not seek a real arms control and an agreement with the Soviet Union. The aim of the president's press conference was to calm down the public opinion with words about peace, to pretend willingness to freeze nuclear weapons but in reality leave the administration and the Pentagon their free hand in realizing all the main arms programs.

Attempt to Improve Image

LD010844 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Michal Stasz New York dispatch]

[Text] Reagan's press conference was not expected to include anything new. Nonetheless, great importance was attached to it over here because it contained the American answer to the Soviet initiative on freezing the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe. The very fact that Reagan again dealt with this question shows that he did not dare to ignore the growing U.S. movement urging a halt to the nuclear armament race. He rejected the proposal of a group of 176 congressmen demanding the halting of nuclear armament but supported a counterproposal put forward by Senator Jackson and others which in fact is just another way of expressing his own stance, that is, it talks about a freeze but only after the completion of another round of the arms race.

During question time, armament was again mentioned frequently. As more than once before, Reagan refused to give direct answers to some of the questions. He described the Soviet statement as part of a propaganda campaign aimed at presenting the Soviet Union in a peaceful light and the United States as violent. He said: It is in fact completely the other way round. Thus contradicting facts and his own previous statement that he would continue to arm.

During the press conference Reagan repeatedly presented wishes as facts and made a considerable effort to improve his image among the people who ever more openly reject his policy.

REPORTAGE ON FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION 31 MAR

Report on Bills Approved

LD311634 Prague CTK in English 1301 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Prague, 31 Mar (CTK) -- The fourth joint session of the two houses of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly ended on Wednesday after approving several documents.

The deputies passed a bill on minor changes in the demarcation of the borders between Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic, and approved a consular agreement between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, and recent measures of the Presidium of the Federal Assembly, increasing pensions and maternity allowances and providing for some changes in social security.

An expose on the bill on the Czechoslovak-G.D.R. borders was delivered by federal Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina, and G.D.R. charge d'affaires in Czechoslovakia Manfred Wolf was present when parliament debated the bill. Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek spoke about the consular agreement between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, and recalled the two countries' successful and mutually advantageous political and economic cooperation in the interest of socialist construction.

The measures of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Presidium on maternity allowances, pensions, and changes in social security provide for:

- A rise of 100 crowns in the monthly maternity allowance paid to a mother from the end of her maternity leave until her second or further [as received] child is two years old. The allowance is now 600 crowns for a mother taking care of one such child, 900 crowns in the case of two and 1,300 crowns in the case of three or more children. Some 220,000 women are now entitled to this allowance and the increase totals 264 million crowns a year.

- A rise of 40 or 30 crowns in all types of pensions according to their amount -- 1,240,000 pensions will rise by 40 and 1,330,000 pensions by 30 crowns. The lowest pensions which are the only income of the recipient go up from 780 to 880 crowns a month for individuals and from 1,330 to 1,500 crowns for a married couple. Pensioners account for 21 per cent of the Czechoslovak population, their number rose from 3,171,000 in 1975 to 3,280,000 in 1981.

The increases also apply to the pensions of some 30,000 participants in the resistance movement in World War II at the total annual cost of 35 million crowns. Benefits paid to handicapped youth under 18 years of age are increased to roughly 930 crowns a month. The total annual rise in pensions is 1,983 million crowns. These measures have been adopted to cushion the impact of the recent adjustments of the prices of meat, meat products, and meals in restaurants.

Consular Convention With SFRY

LD311404 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The Federal Assembly today adopted a resolution approving the constitutional law changing the CSSR state frontiers with the GDR. Jaromir Obzina, federal minister of the interior, explaining the government-proposed draft, emphasized the fact that working people of both states in the past decades, under the leadership of Marxist-Leninist parties, have become reliable class allies, have strengthened and continue to strengthen the joint class union with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community and are advancing on the common path of socialist construction.

The Federal Assembly also unanimously approved the government-proposed draft of a consular convention between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, recalled the fact that mutually advantageous and beneficial political and economic cooperation is developing successfully between both states in the interest of the construction of socialism.

Approves Frontier Legislation

LD311320 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The fourth joint session of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations of the Federal Assembly continued in Prague today. Our correspondent Lubos Lidicky, reports from the Federal Assembly about its deliberations this morning.

[Begin recording] The second day of the deliberations was opened and chaired by Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, who welcomed Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and other representatives of our public and political life.

The deputies discussed and approved a government-proposed draft bill on changes of the state frontiers with the GDR, a consular convention with the SFRY and legal measures of the Federal Assembly Presidium on the recent increase of pensions and the changes of the social security law.

The draft changes of common frontiers with our northern neighbor, the GDR, was explained by Jaromir Obzina, federal minister of the interior. Joint reports were delivered by Deputy Pavol Bagin for the Committee of the Chamber of the People and Pavla Caslavská for the Committee of the Chamber of the Nations. Deputies Herbert Panster and Kamila Dolezalová spoke in the debate.

According to the Czechoslovak Constitution, the state frontiers of the republic can only be changed by a constitutional law of the Federal Assembly. Its adoption also requires that it be in accordance with the constitutional law of the Czech National Council on the change of frontiers of the Czech Socialist Republic.

The common frontier with the GDR is 453.9 kilometers long. On the whole there are only small adjustments, with a total area of 7.5 hectares.

The Czechoslovak Republic's state frontiers with Germany were defined by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. The treaty between the Czechoslovak Republic and the German Reich on the adjustment of frontiers was not, however, approved constitutionally as a consequence of the aggressive policy of the Hitlerite fascist government; with the assistance of governments of West European powers, the so-called Munich treaty was achieved, infringing among other things, constitutional documents and the legal status of our state frontiers.

The constitutional law on changing the state frontiers and the treaty between Czechoslovakia and the GDR on the common state frontiers which was approved today by the Federal Assembly, represent a new important element of the international law basis of mutual relations of the two states. It is a treaty which confirms the permanence of the (?new) state frontiers and deepens the experience that these frontiers between two fraternal socialist states are and will remain frontiers of peace, friendship and cooperation. Because it approves the principle of territorial integrity and inviolability of the state frontiers, it is also a permanent joint contribution of the CSSR and the GDR to the stability of the political situation in Europe.

The fourth joint session of both chambers of the Federal Assembly ended at noon.

Strougal, Others Attend

LD311258 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The fourth joint session of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations of the Federal Assembly continues in Prague today.

The session was attended by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and other CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Josef Kempny and Jozef Lenart; CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member Miloslav Hruskovic; Central Committee secretaries Josef Hamen, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission Chairman Miroslav Capka and other representatives.

Strougal Assembly Speech

LD310140 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] We shall now acquaint you with the main ideas from the address delivered by Comrade Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier, at the Federal Assembly today. Opening his address, Comrade Strougal said that 9 months have passed since the Federal Assembly expressed its confidence in the government. The federal government, in close cooperation with the governments of both republics, endeavors to carry out its program, including all spheres of social life, consistently and step by step. This is being done under difficult internal conditions and in a worsened international situation. Comrade Strougal further said:

[Begin recording] Last year, the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, was really difficult. We were not equally successful everywhere, nor did we always achieve the planned results. Despite that, we are able to see that there are tendencies toward a certain improvement. Among the positive features is the fact that the active side of the trade balance with nonsocialist countries was higher than we anticipated in the plan. We also made bigger strides in reducing material costs in industry and, despite certain tension, we also mastered the situation in supplying the national economy with fuels and energy. The savings planned in this sphere were exceeded, amounting to almost 2.5 million tons of measurable fuel. In oil-based products this was aided by price measures which also affected private consumers. These measures considerably reduced the consumption of gasoline and aided smooth supplies.

The anticipated savings in metals were also achieved. We reduced newly started projects and achieved partial improvement even in such economic indices as the rate of shiftwork and the utilization of basic funds. Partial results were also achieved through the rationalization measures in the nonproductive sphere, in consumption and in (?management). In stating these positive facts I also deem it necessary to say that the growth of the efficiency of the national economy is slower than we anticipated and does not reflect the intentions of the plan. The progress of innovation and raising the quality of products is still insufficient. These factors have a negative impact on the reduction of total costs and production consumption in general. Overall economic results in 1981 were affected by lower yields and the construction industry as a whole did not fulfill its tasks. This has influenced the growth of national income, which was lower than anticipated by the state plan.

The basic tasks of the 1982 plan are designed to enable us to aim at maintaining living standards while at the same time creating conditions for further strengthening the external economic balance so that we overcome the tension in material relations, particularly in certain spheres -- above all in the fuel energy balance, in metals and fodder -- so that we can achieve more pronounced effects in the valorization and saving of raw materials, fuels, energy and materials. The lower rate of industrial production growth in 1982 is determined by the realistic possibilities. Achieving the planned efficiency and substantially increasing production quality will create the conditions for a higher growth rate in the remaining years of the 5-year plan. This year must become the starting point after which our economy will master the reduction -- or in certain spheres even a drop -- in the absolute volume of supplies of fuels and energy, raw materials and materials, and reduced investment activity. It is our common task to turn this so-called disadvantageous fact into a lasting advantage for our society. It is necessary to complain less about these facts and to do more and work better to overcome them positively. There are no objective reasons making it impossible for us to cope with the given problems successfully, especially if we take into consideration not only international criteria but also the examples given by our leading producers. Nor does the solution lie in even greater central control to limit and redistribute those resources that are in short supply. The main thing is to achieve still greater progress in the valorization of these resources. We do not wish constantly to increase various limitations, both in the production sphere and [words indistinct] and imports. Naturally, certain limits and boundaries governing the consumption of resources must be set. In doing this it is necessary to discriminate between various spheres and branches.

Further demands are expressed even in connection with the 1982 plan -- demands on the utilization of resources. There are also various pressures and complaints that this or that is not enough to meet the plan, but all this does not mean that we should change things.

Let us carry out a concrete analysis showing how fuels, energy and raw materials are used in some exemplary enterprises and at what level they are valorized there, what savings those enterprises achieve; and how, on the other hand, elsewhere nothing is done, prepared or planned toward savings and better results. This is true both in industrial production and in the nonproductive sphere. The same goes for agriculture. But in the plan for 1982 we take into consideration that we have at our disposal a smaller quantity of hard fodders than in previous years. Let us have a look at the way they are used. It is known that the norms of consumption have been clearly defined. In certain agricultural enterprises these norms are met, but the second half of 1981 and the first quarter of 1982 show that the consumption of hard fodder per unit of production is much higher in our agriculture as a whole. Naturally, this creates a pressure on the central resources which, of course, are limited. One cannot agree with the practice where the [word indistinct] agricultural bodies at all levels, month after month, demand ever higher supplies of fodder for those who carry out their business poorly without solving the cause of the unsatisfactory situation. Unfortunately, such practices occurring in the adoption of the plan for 1982 are also being noticed in the other spheres of production; demands are being made for extra raw materials, energy, materials, higher imports and investments, [end recording]

In the next part of his address to the Federal Assembly, Comrade Strougal stressed that the decisive factor in the fulfillment of the 1982 plan must be an all-round and more effective valorization of everything we have at our disposal. This is true for all branches of the productive and nonproductive sphere. With a limited quantity of fuels, energy, and raw and other materials, it is necessary to see to it that the quality and composition of production fully reflect the demands of the domestic market and export. In this context Comrade Lubomir Strougal said:

[Begin recording] We cannot allow these resources to be sunk in inventory or in production for which there is no demand. Nor can we afford to allocate wage funds for this sort of production, since by doing so we would only deepen the tension in the domestic market. In management we must impose practices that, through higher standards of work resulting in higher technological standards and better utilization of the given resources; will lead to an increase in enterprise incomes and personal incomes, savings of labor and growth of productivity. Experience tells us that this is a demanding path that will not be free of conflicts, but effective development demands that the real merits of the truly superior are noted and the poor work of those who lag behind is penalized. In doing this it is logical that we count on the vast majority of our working people who understand that it is in their interest, are proud of the prestige of their enterprise and our country and are willing to make the necessary effort to multiply our common wealth. The result will better satisfy society's needs, the growth of personal consumption, a sufficient quantity of quality products and services which are in demand.

It is known that at the beginning of this year we increased the retail prices of meat and meat products and of some other kinds of goods. The government introduced this step in order to achieve the necessary adjustment of demand and to regulate it. After 2 months it is not easy to fully assess the effectiveness of these measures. There is a relatively good supply of meat and meat products of better quality. We are aware that the adjustment of prices can help better satisfy consumers, but the quantity and quality of production and the cost of our production are decisive. This is also true of goods. [end recording]

The federal premier then pointed out that in coping with the tasks planned for 1982 it is necessary to see to it that the leading workers approach the task of ensuring economic efficiency in a truly new way and that they seek new approaches in discovering reserves. On this point he said, among other things:

[Begin recording] It is still necessary to deal with the decisive points: the standards, contents and forms of the management of our national economy. It is necessary objectively and in all contexts to evaluate the effectiveness of managerial work, including the new measures applied in this sphere.

The analyses confirm that the question of increasing the efficiency of the production process is receiving more attention and effort than in the past. This is also born out by the fact that the plan of adjusted own performances [upravené vlastní výkony] was exceeded by 0.9 percent and grew by 5.1 percent in comparison with 1980.

The contribution of material costs to the performances of the centrally managed economic organizations fell in 1981 by 1.1 percent. In the previous 5 years the average reduction had amounted to only 0.5 percent. Positive results have also been achieved in the creation of profit and in higher profitability of the production funds. Working time, too, was utilized better than in 1980.

The measurements of the set of measures now show in a much more pronounced way the successes and shortcomings in the activity of enterprises, production-economic units and the central bodies controlling them. It is necessary to assess in a particularly positive way those enterprises and economic units where the managerial teams have sufficiently mastered the new rules of planning and management. However, the majority of the economic organizations have not yet succeeded in a comprehensive preparation of these rules, and above all in fully applying them in enterprises, plants, individual places of work, and thus in creating the basic prerequisites for their effectiveness. This goes also for the central bodies, which have not always mastered a creative implementation of the new measures in the concrete conditions of individual organizations. In some places the realization of the principles of the improved management system is still viewed as a matter solely for the economic bodies, while the technological and production bodies somehow are mere onlookers in this process, as if it did not concern them. But it is precisely the workers of these bodies who have such tools as the organization and rhythm of production, technological developments and the quality of work it leads to; that is, factors which, in the final analysis make the decisive contribution to economic results.

In 1981 the implementation of enterprise and internal enterprise self-accounting [khorzraschot] made gradual progress, together with the creation of a realistic normative basis. [Words indistinct] management of enterprises, economic units of central bodies, to speed up the progress of work and substantially to improve the existing situation. How can we expect greater progress in the rationalization of the consumption of materials and energies when we have learned from checking that a great part of these norms in some organizations no longer reflect current conditions and cannot be realistically used for planning and management. For this reason, in discussing the plan for 1982 the government has laid down the relevant tasks in this direction and their fulfillment will be checked on specified dates.

One of the major principles of the improved system of management is the consistent implementation of the socialist principle of rewarding according to working results, vis-a-vis both individual organizations and individuals. It is necessary to follow the example of those who are gradually introducing progressive forms of reward, such as bonuses for quality and good economy, who are overcoming the deeply rooted leveling of rewards which did not take into consideration the working results actually achieved. We know that application of the principle of merit in rewarding is a very demanding and conflict-ridden matter. However, if we are to achieve what we endeavor to achieve, if we are to use the irreplaceable power of material stimulation to support increased efficiency and quality and a rational economy in general, the leading workers, with the effective help of the party, trade union and other social organizations, must make active progress in this sphere and fulfill this task. If we are to achieve a major turn in the efficiency of the productive process it is necessary to define more reliably its criteria and the tools for measuring it. We believe that it is not possible to measure and influence efficiency without the use of such value tools [hodnotové nástroje] as objectively set prices, profits, real monetary rates and credits. We must also use these tools more consistently as a means for maximizing plan fulfillment both at the central level and at the enterprise level. The main prerequisite is that the real prices of raw and other materials and energy, as well as products, and their impact on the value-relations of our economy, are felt by all those who make a direct or indirect contribution to their consumption in the production process.

The first steps in this direction have already been taken with the adjustment of the whole-sale prices of raw and other materials, which we introduced in two stages at the beginning of the 5-year plan. This, however, is only one side of the coin. The other side is the cost of our production and the prices at which we sell on foreign markets. We must constantly realize that our economy is closely linked with the world economy and that to produce for foreign customers means to observe their requirements not only as regards the variety of goods, technological standards and quality, but also as regards prices. In this area, many enterprises face a serious task. They must anticipate the tendency toward gradual elimination of subsidies in a number of articles for export. This means they must produce more cheaply and achieve the necessary profitability through their own efforts. [end recording]

In the next part of the report of the federal government on the fulfillment of its program declaration, Comrade Strougal dealt with further improving the activity and broadening the jurisdiction of the national committees. He praised their great contribution to social development and further said:

[Begin recording] In cooperation with the governments of both republics we have carried out an analysis of the activity of the national committees and their jurisdiction. We took into consideration that over a period of time a number of changes had taken place, an extensive integration process in cooperative agricultural large-scale production had been completed, small villages had been amalgamated and so-called key villages are being set up concentrating activities, organizing services and building more costly facilities to serve the broader interests and needs of our working people. The construction of housing estates and urban and industrial complexes is being carried out on a broader scale, the network of organizations and facilities controlled by the national committees has been substantially extended. Together with this, the demands of citizens in the sphere of services, culture, and health and social care have also grown. Added to this are further problems of urban areas, above all the provision of public transportation, responsibility for supplies, care for amenities for citizens and the questions of the housing fund management -- its modernization and reconstruction. It is clear that a situation has arisen that requires a more comprehensive assessment of the activity and role of the national committees and, in the context of the demand of the 16th congress that citizen participation in the management and running of the state be increased, that the standards of the managerial and educational work in all spheres of the multifaceted activity of the national committees be raised.

In the current conditions it is extremely necessary, especially in towns and key villages, to equip the national committees to cope with all these growing tasks. We want above all to improve their coordination of economic and social development, regional planning, economic planning and management and the execution of state power. It is also necessary to create better conditions in regional planning through more effective links between the branch and territorial units, through greater utilization of their jurisdiction as state organs toward all organizations on the relevant territory.

We still witness situations in which representatives of some centrally governed organizations are insufficiently in touch with the needs and possibilities of their area and make an inadequate contribution to the solution of its problems. Adjustments leading to the strengthening of the jurisdiction and responsibility will be carried out in a differentiated way, taking into consideration the role of the individual levels, since there are different tasks being tackled in smaller villages and the quality, scope of problems and needs of citizens in towns with tens of thousands of inhabitants are different. Measures for increasing the role of the plenary sessions, councils and commissions of the national committees are also ready. The measures considerably broaden the work of their deputies. At the same time the deputies' responsibilities, especially their responsibility toward the electorate, will be more clearly defined. We are also interested in more effective work by the citizens' committees, house committees and the organizations of the national front in the localities. We also want to see that the proposals and comments of citizens become the subject of serious discussion and a stimulus for fruitful efforts by the national committees and their bodies.

An inseparable part of the measures under preparation is also a broad sphere of services paid for by the citizens. We all know how the standard of their work influences the degree of the citizens' satisfaction. Complaints concerning their quality, delivery dates and accessibility are repeatedly heard. The national committees are not responsible for everything in this area. Services are also provided by cooperatives and some responsibility for this state of affairs is also born by centrally managed organs.

There has been an excessive concentration of service enterprises in larger units recently, but this has not always had the decided results. Smaller shops were closer to the citizens and responded more quickly to their demands. It is therefore necessary to pay attention to the location of the individual shops and make every effort to place them where citizens need them. Apart from organizational measures it is also necessary to solve many economic questions: material-technological support, the influence of material considerations on the quality and flexibility of services, and the simplification of (?bookkeeping). In this sphere it is necessary to eliminate excessive management levels and create the economic prerequisites that will interest the national committees in the development of all kinds of services needed by citizens. In a word, we want to create prerequisites for a flexible response to local needs and to organize services accordingly with the use of all available means. We want to solve this with the help of the communal services, cooperatives, production activities carried out by agricultural cooperatives, individual workers and, naturally, with the help of the central organizations -- with the intention of strengthening this important sphere. [end recording]

In the conclusion of his address to the Federal Assembly, Comrade Strougal dealt with the foreign political situation. He said, [passage indistinct]

[Begin recording] We also make an active contribution to all the peace efforts of the fraternal socialist countries. Unfortunately, and not because of our fault, many deliberations on disarmament are hindered, especially in Geneva, Vienna and the United Nations. As a result of the unacceptable stance of the NATO countries, especially the United States, there has been another interruption of the Madrid meeting of the representatives of the signatory states on the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This causes a delay in the convening of the European conference on military disarmament and detente. Representatives of the United States and some Western governments have unleashed a hypocritical propaganda campaign around Poland, intentionally brought the negotiations to a halt and thus made impossible the adoption of a meaningful final document that could have provided a significant impetus to the policy of detente.

In this context I wish to emphasize that the Czechoslovak Government deems the positive result of the Madrid meeting as very important for the security and peaceful future of Europe, and for the further development of the economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation envisaged by the Helsinki Final Act. Hitherto, realism in politics has taken Europe along the path of peaceful coexistence. We believe that common sense will prevail again and that on the old continent the principle of an indivisible peace will be implemented, a principle of equal security and cooperation between countries with different social systems as a permanent and universal (?feature). There is no other alternative. This will be to the good of the nations of Europe and of the entire world.

The current international situation, sharpened by imperialism, again confirms with the utmost urgency the irreplaceable role of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community. To express it with Comrade Husak's words delivered at the last party congress: This amounts to the keystone of our foreign policy. For us the Warsaw Treaty is not only a reliable protector of a peaceful life, a guarantor of sovereignty and security. Within its framework we are carefully fulfilling the tasks connected with raising the defense capability, the moral-political and material-technological readiness of our armed forces. The Warsaw Treaty is also a political bond in which the higher forms of cooperation between the socialist states are being realized; foreign policy is coordinated and important peace initiatives in the interest of the entire world (?community) are formulated here.

The socialist countries' cooperation in the economic sphere is being further deepened through mutual coordination of plans, cooperation, specialization of the line adopted at last year's Sofia meeting contributes and will always contribute to the solving of important economic problems, to the effective development of the economy of the member countries. It is our foremost interest to support and realize this line. [end recording]

ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUUM REVIEWS ASSEMBLY'S WORK

LD311846 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] After the joint meeting of the Chamber of People and Chamber of Nations the Presidium of the Federal Assembly convened in Prague today.

The Presidium approved the constitutional law on the change of the state frontiers with the GDR and discussed the information on the regional plan of development in North Bohemia through 1985. It stressed in the resolution that all committees of the two chambers will consistently oversee measures for the development of the North Bohemian region.

The presidium further acknowledged reception of the report on the experience and application of the set of measures on improving the system of planned management of the national economy which was delivered by the chairman of the Planned Economic Management Committee, Federal Finance Minister Leopold Ler.

JARUZELSKI TO VISIT 'BEGINNING OF APRIL'

LD011316 Prague CTK in English 1204 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 1 Apr (CTK) -- A Polish party and state delegation will pay an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the beginning of April at the invitation of Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak.

The delegation will be headed by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, premier, and chairman of the Military Council of National Redemption.

BILAK ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD311740 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] A regular meeting of journalists was held in Prague today devoted to the implementation of the foreign political line of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the fundamental problems of international relations. The guest at this "journalists' Wednesday" was Vasil Bilak, member of CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the party, who analyzed the international situation and the tasks it presents to Czechoslovak foreign policy.

He described the struggle for the preservation of peace and for disarmament, the strengthening of relations with the fraternal socialist countries -- and Soviet Union in particular -- and support for the national liberation movements in developing countries as the foremost tasks. The struggle for peace is above all a struggle against the aggressive course of American imperialism which, in an attempt to achieve a military-strategic advantage, stirs up a new round of feverish armament and endeavors to disturb the unity of the countries of the socialist community.

Comrade Vasil Bilak stated that the discriminatory measures of the North Atlantic Treaty states against Poland and the Soviet Union confirm again the necessity of a close and coordinated approach by the socialist community.

The foremost task of journalists and other ideological front workers is to competently and clearly explain the peaceful foreign policy of our country, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, and to win support for it by the broadest strata of the public.

SLOVAK DAILY SCORES PCI VIEW OF INTERNATIONALISM

AU301210 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Mar 82 p 6

[Article by Pro. Dr Michal Pecho, candidate of sciences: "The International Significance of Soviet Experience Is Valid Even Today; Lasting Stimuli From the Cradle of Leninism"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE REVOLUTIONARY EXPERIENCE OF EVERY MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY IS PART OF THE ARSENAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS CLASS. THOSE WHO UNDERSTAND THE REVOLUTIONARY EXPERIENCE OTHERWISE CAN MERELY SLIDE INTO NATIONAL POSITIONS, WHERE THE SPECIFIC ASPECT OF A REVOLUTION IS SUPERIMPOSED OVER THE GENERAL AND INTERNATIONALLY VALID ASPECT. SUCH AN OPINION, AND SUCH POLITICAL PRACTICES, LEAD IN PRINCIPLE TO THE PATH OF BETRAYAL OF THE REVOLUTION. THE LOGIC OF THE REVOLUTION IS CLEAR: THE CLASS APPROACH TO REVOLUTIONARY TASKS, BASED ON INTERNATIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND ON THE EXPERIENCE OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND THE FRATERNAL COMMUNIST PARTIES, WILL LEAD TO VICTORY. THE LOGIC OF THE COUNTERREVOLUTION IS ALSO CLEAR: IT LIES IN THE DOMINATION OF NATIONAL SPECIFICS, LEADING EVEN TO THE THESIS OF NATIONAL EXCLUSIVENESS, TO THE REJECTION OF INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND TO THE PATH OF COOPERATING WITH BUSINESSMEN AND REPRESENTATIVES OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

A HISTORICAL EXCURSION into the history of the international revolutionary movement confirms that throughout its development there existed deviationists and subjective interpreters of paths, methods and forms of fighting. Comradely criticism is sufficient to eliminate an error, a mistake, a deviation; but it is always followed by rectification. Renegadism and betrayal deserve expulsion from the revolutionary ranks. This is logic that corresponds to all development processes. All retrogradism, which tends to fester, to live like a vegetable, to be "transformed into" a new organism -- as the modern terminology says -- must be removed.

Let us recall the document lessons from the critical development in Czechoslovakia, which stresses the UNCHANGEABLE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALISM as the foundation of the revolution. One of them is the principle of proletarian internationalism and its consistent implementation in foreign policy, particularly with regard to the Soviet Union. IT IS NOT A MATTER OF SOME "MODEL," THE ISSUE IS MANKIND'S EXISTENCE. The arrangement of relations between nations; that is, a matter that is formulated theoretically and politically in the [USSR's] program of peaceful foreign policy; but apart from this, the USSR is implementing it in its entire historical revolutionary practice. Those who oppose this peace policy have unambiguously professed allegiance not only to a different political concept of foreign policy, but probably also to a non-peace concept aimed at war.

It seems almost unbelievable that this basic truth is unclear even to the educated politicians in the leadership of the Italian Communist Party [PCI]. Within a period of history the PCI leadership has reached the zenith of antisocialist arrogance, which can be compared only with renegadism and the betrayal of Marxism and Leninism.

Thus, if the causes of the PCI leadership's historically erroneous approach to international phenomena are based on a "model" of two world powers, between which one makes no social or political difference (the United States and the USSR), then the Marxist-Leninist view of the world processes of development has lost any sense for this kind of politician.

Because the truth is that the United States and the USSR do not bear the same responsibility for the exacerbation of international relations. On the basis of this theoretical model, the PCI leadership is calling for a dissociation from the foreign policy of the USSR and other socialist countries. This is nothing but a conscious separation of one of the revolutionary formations from the existing socialism. THE EXISTING SOCIALISM IS A REALITY, but the PCI leadership's "third" road is a fixed idea on a socialism of one's dreams. The PCI representatives themselves do not know what kind of road it will be. They merely know the kind that it will not be. It will be neither the real socialism of the present, nor the present path and program of social democracies. The third road is unclear, actually it has not been formulated by the PCI representatives, either; allegedly, it is to be a "new internationalism," a West European one.

There exist VARIOUS ROADS TOWARD SOCIALISM. The important thing is that the socialist society be headed by a workers class, led by a Marxist-Leninist party; and that the power of the workers class and its historic role in implementing the ties with the farmers in their transition to socialist agricultural large-scale production be implemented. It is inevitable to carry out the socialist cultural revolution and so forth.

Let us take the matter of agriculture. Under socialism no small-scale agricultural production may remain. From the economic viewpoint this is because it will never achieve the standards of modern large-scale production; and from the political viewpoint because a small-scale producer reproduces not only small-scale production, but also its ideology and policy. This is exactly what happened in Poland. Apart from other things, it was a grave mistake on the path to socialism to postpone the transition to large-scale socialist agricultural production to the next two decades.

The socialist countries which emerged after the victory over fascism set up their political system of the National Front. In the CSSR there exist, apart from the CPCZ, four other political parties; in the GDR, apart from the SED, also four; in the Polish People's Republic, apart from the PZPR, another two; and so forth. In each of the countries the roads and forms were different, but the substance and goal was the same.

WHENEVER CORRECT, UNCHANGEABLE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION WERE BEING IMPLEMENTED, SUCCESS HAS COME. But whenever they were abandoned, contradictions ensued, which transgressed the framework of a political solution inside the country. Regardless of whether this was Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the GDR or now Poland.

While we say that violations of socialist principles led to increased contradictions, the PCI representatives see merely the "danger of constant conflicts" between the socialist countries. But this is a way of thinking typical of only such people WHO DO NOT SEE THE DIALECTICS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONTRADICTIONS NOT ONLY IN SOCIALISM, BUT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD PROCESS, under the conditions of the existence of imperialism, with its relatively ample possibilities of also interfering in development processes in the socialist countries.

The PCI representatives' intentions are also expressed in the following words, addressed to Poland: "Our entire course since August 1980 has been based on the endeavor to contribute according to our capabilities in pushing through the policy of revival, toward a dialogue, toward the achievement of national accord between the various political, social, cultural and religious components of Polish society." Which means: not a battle for socialism in Poland, but an endeavor to bring about the disintegration of the Polish society and to tear it out of the socialist community.

Probably such assistance in orienting Poland should be regarded as part of the "third" road toward socialism; but the true name of this assistance is different; it has nothing in common with the socialist revolution and WE HAVE HERE, IN FACT, OPPORTUNIST "FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE." THIS IS HOW THE COMRADES FROM THE PCI LEADERSHIP ALSO PRESENTED THEMSELVES AT THE TIME OF THE INTRAPARTY AND SOCIAL CRISIS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN 1968-69, when the PCI leadership condemned the international assistance to Czechoslovakia. From that time to this, the PCI leadership has never given up its line, which is opportunist, and even counterrevolutionary; and in expressing opinions on Polish developments, this leadership has adopted a more rightwing-oriented stand than certain non-leftwing parties in the world.

The BUILDING OF SOCIALISM in every country has its specific features; but THE SUBSTANCE MUST BE INTERNATIONAL. It is immaterial whether one calls it Soviet experience or a Soviet "model." It is a historical fact that the CPSU and USSR were the first to look into the possibilities of building socialism and of its victory. (Were this the first experience of another nation or country, we would be taking it over in the very same way, together with the designation of the country in question.) SOVIET EXPERIENCE HAS INTERNATIONAL VALIDITY. IT IS NOT EXHAUSTED, SINCE IT IS BEING CONSTANTLY RENEWED ON THE NEW STIMULATING IDEAS OF ADVANCED SOCIALISM AND GRADUAL TRANSITION TO COMMUNISM. The attack on Soviet experience under the slogan of fighting the Soviet "model" is, in essence, a HIDDEN FIGHT AGAINST LENINISM, as the doctrine and practice of socialist revolution in the period of the imperialist stage of capitalism. Without Leninism and the victorious October Marxism would have continued to remain merely a revolutionary theory of socialism. It is this very organic unity of Marxism-Leninism, its revolutionary nature and the realization of its principles in the cradle of Leninism -- Russia -- that is the lasting experience for the socialist revolutions in the world.

This is an objective fact, and not a market of discussions and dreams. The basic ideas of Leninism on the revolution, on building the advanced socialist society, serve even today as the methodology of the social process of acquiring knowledge; that is why they must not be turned into a market stall in some opportunist and revisionist sale. It is still valid what Lenin wrote a long time ago: "Opportunism is not coincidental...It is no mistake, oversight, or betrayal by individuals, but a social product of an entire historic epoch." (V.I. Lenin, WORKS, Vol. 21, p. 216) Thus we will be encountering it for a long time to come; but we will continue patiently explaining its harmful nature for the international revolutionary movement.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE IRANIAN COUNTERPARTS

LD312134 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak has sent a congratulatory telegram to the spiritual and political leader of the Islamic Revolution and of the Iranian people, Imam Ruhollah Khomeyni, and President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mohammad 'Ali Khamene'i on the state holiday of the republic. Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, congratulated the Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek congratulated the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK RECEIVES ARAB ENVOYS

LD311838 Prague CTK in English 1727 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Prague, 31 Mar (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here today the ambassadors of Algeria, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Sudan, Syria, Tunis and the Yemen Arab Republic, and the head of the Prague office of the Palestine Liberation Organization who informed him of the situation in the occupied Arab territories and of the session of the Arab League Council.

They delivered to Minister Chnoupek a statement in which they highly appreciated the support and help extended by Czechoslovakia to the just cause of the Arab people in their struggle against Israeli aggression and for fair overall settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Minister Chnoupek condemned the Israeli policy of terror, excesses, plunder and the use of force against the Arab people of Palestine, and said that the continuing occupation of the Arab territorial and refusal to recognize the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, creation of their own state and return to their homes prevents the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and endangers international peace and security.

He denounced the forces which arrogate to themselves the right to pursue a policy of diktat, annexation and declarations of "spheres of vital interest", and expressed the conviction that the Arab people will unite in a policy meeting their interest and enabling them to exercise their inalienable right to independent political and economic development.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS U.S. PLANS TO SURVIVE NUCLEAR WAR

LD010838 Prague CTK in English 0807 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 1 Apr (CTK) -- "The White House toys with the idea that a nuclear war can be survived and that it is even possible to win it, and this means another step on the dangerous path", today's RUDE PRAVO said.

Simultaneously with the nonsensical campaign claiming that a nuclear conflict would not be dangerous, direct material preparations for an atomic war take place in the United States. Some 4,200 million dollars were earmarked for the construction of shelters allegedly to enable 80 per cent of Americans survive a nuclear war. It is a very dangerous illusion. It is to teach Americans "to live with a nuclear war", the daily stressed.

Many U.S. scientists are of a quite different opinion. They realistically point out that a nuclear war would mean not only a catastrophe for the United States but for all mankind. [Word indistinct] those who generously distribute thousands of millions of dollars for such utopian projects as the planned construction of shelters, turn a deaf ear to these voices.

PARTY DAILY ON NEED TO IMPROVE JOURNALISTS' WORK

AU291332 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Responsible Mission of Journalists"]

[Excerpts] In the Slovak Socialist Republic dailies appear in an edition of 1.2 million copies, the average edition of PRAVDA alone being some 380,000 copies. The Czechoslovak Radio has more than a million licence holders in Slovakia and Czechoslovak Television 1.16 million. Our periodicals are also published in large editions.

What matters is that the word that reaches the working people via those mighty media be forceful, that it penetrate the depths of the human mind, that it strike there responsive rational and emotional chords and return to society in the form of the readers', listeners' and viewers' positive acts.

These issues and their implications will be discussed by the 2-day congress of the Slovak Union of Journalists, whose delegates will convene in Bratislava today to assess prior to the July Eighth Congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists the activity of their organization in Slovakia in the 5 years since the last congress.

The party is placing growing demands on the activity of journalists. At the 15th Central Committee session 2 years ago, it put special emphasis on the following requirements: to raise the overall standard and the social impact of the information media; to give well-informed answers to the burning issues of the time; to promote the diversity of journalist genres; to rid political reporting of excessive officiousness and formalism; and to interpret facts in profound truthful connections from our class-based, Marxist-Leninist viewpoints.

These tasks must still be regarded as topical since they have not yet fully entered the "bloodstream" of every editorial office and every journalist. Here and there shallowness of the author's outlook, superficiality and the stereotype continue to have "the right of domicile" on the pages of newspapers and periodicals and in radio or television programs. Hack work in the form of cliches is once more flowing from the pen instead of a serious examination of the environment, conditions and people, instead of ant-like assiduousness in filling the journalists's notebook with the facts and of classifying them dialectically into coincidental and casual connections of the phenomena.

In our present journalism we lack, above all, the authentic communist militant spirit. The frequency of specifically targeted critical analytical articles is not commensurate with the occurrence and social gravity of negative features in our social life. Passing off with a wave of one's hand approaches and practices of individuals who are responsible for serious problems and losses of millions amounts to almost direct support for malpractices. To avoid such pitfalls a journalist must take up the struggle against shortcomings and the people who are responsible for them and point his finger at them. To accomplish this he must be superior in strength, persistent, deeply convinced of his truth and have an ardent heart. Those journalists who are not up to these qualities, who avoid a head-on collision with problems, are betrayed by the paleness of their writing, their uncrystallized positions, their superious objectivism.

Two constructiveness of criticism tends to be a weakspot in the mass communications media. A journalist's work does not become committed by virtue of what he rejects but by virtue of what he is fighting for, with whom he is joining forces and whose interests he enforces. That is why it is not enough to detect where the rub is; it is necessary to be able to suggest "what to do about it," it is necessary to make all critical considerations result in the endeavor to correct mistakes and preventing their recurrence.

A higher degree of intensity would be desirable also in the other "branch" of the tested journalistic method -- in showing positive examples. Displaying the passion of collectors, journalists ought to seek out and portray our best people, creators of material and cultural values, heroes of everyday labor and bearers of socialist moral qualities.

An active role in ensuring the journalists' tasks is played by the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists and its territorial organization in Slovakia. It is gratifying that the Slovak Union of Journalists has more than 2,200 members, almost 600 more than 5 years ago, that one in four journalists in Slovakia works in the regions and districts and thus in the immediate vicinity of the most topical subject matters, and that the number of members with university education has increased from 48 to more than 57 percent in the past 5 years.

The supreme assembly of Slovak journalists, which will open today, takes place under the slogan: "All Creative Capabilities of Czechoslovak Journalists for Fulfilling the Program of the 16th CPCZ Congress." The session will surely confirm that this slogan expresses the present endeavor of every member of this front-ranking party aktiv. To give one's all as regards creative capabilities means to reach down to the bottom of one's potential. Such latent, untapped potentials are still abundant.

REAGAN NEWS CONFERENCE STATEMENTS VIEWED

DW011207 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Telephone report by Washington correspondent Horst Kaeubler]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan read a statement at last night's press conference which is being viewed with interest not just in the United States. Our correspondent Horst Kaeubler heard President Reagan's remarks:

[Kaeubler] My listeners, there must have been special reasons why President Reagan held this press conference last evening. Since a growing American peace movement is charging the administration with putting its finger on the nuclear trigger through unparalleled nuclear armament, the president needed the forum of this nationwide press conference to counter the alarming mood in his own country.

The U.S. president delivered a prepared statement. He said that his administration would be prepared to resume negotiations with the Soviet Union on a reduction of strategic weapons. The brief presidential statement also contained the declaration that the administration aims at ensuring peace and security. If the American president means what he said, the world could sigh with relief. However, the question remains regarding the seriousness of this statement. Does the administration want to calm down a world public which is alarmed by the volume of nuclear armament -- alarm which is affecting the American people now? Or is the increasing pressure from the American peace movement and from city councils, churches, trade unions, physicians, scientists, congressmen -- Democrats as well as Republicans -- forcing corrections to foreign policy?

It must be said that the American public expected more from this press conference. Now that 171 senators and congressmen have introduced a resolution with nationwide support urging a Soviet-American agreement on freezing the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons as a first step so as to not further complicate arms limitation agreements through a continued arms race, the U.S. public expected the president to show a positive reaction. However, the American chief of state rejected the resolution on an immediate halt to nuclear armament -- a resolution which enjoys nationwide support. Instead the president backed a counterresolution introduced in congress by Senators Jackson and Warner, who are staunch adversaries of the Salt II treaty. They advocate a freeze to nuclear weapons only if Soviet-American negotiations show that results are in sight.

Doesn't that mean, Congressman Edward Markey asked during this week's congressional debate, first bringing the enormous nuclear weapons program safely to completion before negotiating on arms limitation measures? Words about readiness for peace are not enough. A concerned international public as well as the people here in the United States are waiting for the action with which the Washington administration will follow the president's statement.

POLITBURO APPROVES RESULTS OF JARULZELSKI VISIT

LD312116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1547 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Statement of the SED Central Committee Politburo on the Official Friendship Visit of the Party and State Delegation of the People's Republic of Poland to the GDR -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 31 Mar (ADN) -- The Politburo of the SED Central Committee has received the report of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, Comrade Erich Honecker, on the official friendship visit of a party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Poland headed by Comrade Wojciech Jarulzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Military Council of National Salvation [WRON] of People's Poland.

The Politburo is of the opinion that the visit of the high Polish delegation is a powerful demonstration of the unbreakable friendship of our two socialist fraternal states and peoples. With this [visit] a significant step was taken towards the further development and deepening of the trusting relations between the SED and the PZPR, towards the strengthening of the socialist community and towards the joint struggle for preserving peace in the world.

During the talks between the two delegations, Comrade Erich Honecker stressed in the name of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR their full support for the measures undertaken by the WRON of People's Poland, under the leadership of Wojciech Jaruzelski, to secure the peoples power, to overcome the political and economic crisis and to preserve constitutional rights, in accordance with the right of people to self-determination. With this it was made unmistakably clear to the aggressive imperialist circles, especially the United States, that People's Poland was, is and remains socialist. The People's Republic of Poland will always have a reliable friend and true ally in the GDR.

The exchange of information and views which took place in complete agreement and in a comradely spirit, emphasized the intention of both parties and states to strengthen and expand the close, fraternal cooperation in all fields on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The German-Polish friendship, rich in tradition, belongs to the historical achievements of the GDR as well the People's Republic of Poland. It has become a stabilizing factor for peace in Europe. The treaty between the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid, concluded 5 years ago, continues to be the firm basis for continuous and stable relations between both countries. The talks between Comrades Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski have given a new impulse to the further realization of the treaty to the benefit of both nations.

The Politburo approved of the results of the official friendship visit in the field of economic cooperation. It pointed to the necessity of consistently fulfilling concluded agreements and to use the national economic potential of both countries even more effectively for mutually advantageous economic relations. The stable development of the foreign trade relations between both countries will contribute to fulfilling the socioeconomic tasks set by both parties. They contribute at the same time to the deepening of cooperation within the framework of CEMA. Both fraternal parties and states will continue to strengthen their unshakable bond with the country and party of Lenin and to expand and deepen the cooperation between the countries of the socialist community within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and CEMA.

The Politburo completely approves the assessment by the leading personages of both parties and states as regards the dangerous increase in international tensions. Responsibility for this is carried alone by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially the United States. In the connection all attempts were decisively rejected to use events in Poland as an excuse to undermine the friendly cooperation between states of differing social orders, to further force [forcieren] the arms race and to aggravate the arms race.

The GDR and the People's Republic of Poland will continue to support with all their strength the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress. They will deepen their coordinated steps for a realization of the agreed foreign policy of the states of the socialist community in order to help the policy of peaceful co-existence towards a breakthrough. In this connection the Politburo emphasized the praise expressed by Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski on the new USSR proposals, which are a consistent continuation of the Leninist peace policy and which offer a constructive, realistic alternative to the adventurist confrontation course of imperialism.

The Politburo expressed its firm conviction that the official friendship visit of the party and state delegation from the People's Republic of Poland to the GDR will contribute to deepening the fraternal cooperation between the SED and the PZPR and to the further development of friendly relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland in all fields.

REGIONS QUARANTINED TO FIGHT ANIMAL DISEASE

LD011324 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1203 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 1 Apr (ADN) -- With reference to the 24 March press announcement on measures against foot-and-mouth disease, the GDR Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs further announced:

Through the active support of cooperative peasants and workers in the agricultural production cooperatives and publicly-owned farms as well as of citizens, the veterinary forces in the Ruegen, Stralsund, Grimmen, Greifswald, Wolgast and Anklam Kreise have so far managed to prevent a further spread of foot-and-mouth disease. However, a spread of the disease to cattle in the Ribnitz-Damgarten Kreis could not be avoided.

The particular danger of the foot-and-mouth disease virus is that it is easily communicated via animals and objects, but especially by car and vehicle traffic. In order to combat foot-and-mouth disease and to protect animal stocks, further measures are necessary in the above-mentioned kreise as well as beyond, which have been decreed by the chairman of the central animal disease commission on the basis of the law on the veterinary service and the decree on protection of animal stocks from livestock epidemics, parasitical diseases and other special dangers. Accordingly, until further notice, in the Kreise of Ribnitz-Damgarten, Ruegen, Stralsund, Grimmen, Greifswald, Wolgast and Anklam:

- entry for the purpose of visits and tourist stops of all kinds, as well as business trips, are not permitted;
- organized events of all kinds are not permitted.
- vacation and spa sojourns, including those arranged by the FDGB vacation service, may not be taken;
- citizens from these kreise are not permitted to travel into other kreise or bezirke or abroad.

(Exceptions for entering and leaving these kreise in cases of urgent family matters, such as critical illness or death, require permission from the kreis offices of the People's police)

International transit traffic on Highways F96 and F105 and via railway will be allowed to continue as a through trip with no stops.

All citizens are asked to show understanding for these measures and are called upon to actively support the rulings and obey the instructions of the control and order forces. Further information will be given at the appropriate time.

Earlier DPA Report

LD301722 Hamburg DPA in German 1602 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Bonn, 30 Mar (DPA) -- Due to foot-and-mouth disease in the north of the country, the GDR has now closed a seventh district, Ribnitz-Damgarten, east of Rostock, to vacation traffic. This was announced by the Federal Ministry for Intra-German relations on Tuesday in Bonn on the basis of information received from GDR authorities. The GDR districts of Anklam, Wolgast, Greifswald, Grimmen, Stralsund and Ruegen were closed to vacation traffic last week. The ban is for an unspecified period and applies until rescinded.

LEUSCHNER REVIEW OF WORLD ISSUES 29 MAR

DW301029 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Guenther Leuschner's review of the past week's political events]

[Text] This morning, dear listeners, tens of thousands of Berliners had cordially welcomed Comrade Jaruzelski upon his arrival in the GDR. There are several reasons for this sympathy on a part of the people. There have been rather few events during the past several months that most GDR citizens have as intensively experienced as they have the events in our neighbor country. I know of nobody in our country to whom 13 December 1981 was not cause to heave a sigh of relief, a cause for relief of many a concern.

This reaction of our people took our adversaries by surprise. They still fail to comprehend that we cannot remain indifferent to anything that pertains to Poland, just as the Poles cannot remain indifferent in the face of what happens west of their borders. The past, the geography and our affiliation with socialism do not allow such an indifference. During the past several months new, rather impressive experiences have been added to the old findings. What I have in mind is the gloating of those who regarded the temporary weakness of People's Poland as an alleged chance for a reversal of the political-territorial order in Europe and who acted accordingly. Their slogans will not be forgotten, nor will their boycott measures, their attempts to convert the difficulties of a people into international tensions -- all that shows quite a few parallels to the events prior to, and after, another 13th day of a month, namely, 13 August 1961 in Berlin.

I am sure that once the last clouds of uncertainty and confusion have been dispersed over the skies of People's Poland, these experiences will also contribute toward consolidating even more than in the past the cohesion, alliance and friendship between our two peoples. All you need to do is take a look around our country to see that the will, even the need, for this exist among our citizens; this probably is also true for Poland. In that respect the visit by Comrade Jaruzelski and his talks and negotiations today will get us ahead a bit. This applies to both politics and economics, but above all it applies to what is most important, namely, the relations between our two peoples.

Apart from other experiences, dear listeners, last week also brought us this: NATO's defense ministers at a meeting in the United States stated that they do not like the latest moratorium decision of the Soviet Union. It rubs them in the wrong way that the Soviet Union, in the case of medium-range missiles, should freeze its nuclear weapons inventory and will even reduce it slightly without any return concession except the earliest possible attainment of an agreement in Geneva designed to eliminate these weapons as soon as possible.

Anybody shaking his head in the face of this official rejection and wondering whether NATO perhaps would prefer more Soviet missiles is on the wrong track. The motive for this fateful decision rather is the absolute priority of NATO's own, or specifically the American, missile armament for whose sake everything considered an obstacle to the NATO arms buildup is swept clear off the table.

The Hamburg journal STERN in its latest edition wrote that this reaction gives cause to fear that Reagan will not be dissuaded by anything from his goal to arm into nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union. Nobody can expect the socialist countries to look on idly when NATO rejects one offer after the next, when constantly more plowshares are converted into swords, when the process of militarization of life there is progressing at a constantly more rapid pace. And nobody can expect us to convert our swords into plowshares in this particular situation. Anybody recommending this as a topical task is bound to be blind or deaf, or even worse. What you learn in our country -- and not just in civics -- is what Minister Hoffmann stated before the People's Chamber the other day, namely, that the communists would like nothing better than to scrap their weapons.

The history of our disarmament proposals can be found in any library, as can be, by the same token, the history of their ice-cold rejection by the other side. The older ones among us are only too familiar with the bitterness which this disregard for our good will has elicited. And for the younger generation the present offers new causes; just look at the latest proposals of the Soviet Union. Whoever rejects them and simultaneously suggests that we scrap our weapons is a hypocrite, and a rather impertinent one to boot.

The slogan that peace must be armed will remain valid only as long as the other side makes arms buildup rather than disarmament its slogan. Until then, however, it will be valid, and that with all consistency. This is substantiated by another passage from Defense Minister Hoffmann's speech to the People's Chamber: The workers in Chile, the farmers in El Salvador and in Guatemala have been experiencing daily what it means to be at the mercy of the imperialists and their mercenaries, unarmed. Considering all the secret and not so very secret pipe dreams dreamed at Western fireplaces in connection with events in Poland, nobody probably can assume anymore that we would fare differently than, say, the Allende Government in Chile were we unable to defend ourselves.

U.S. Secretary of State Haig over the weekend had the nerve to term the bloody spectacle in El Salvador a free election, a step toward democratization. We hear him say it, but actually we fail to comprehend it. But that's what he said, and that's what he also means. A free election at the points of bayonets, without voting lists, in which any democratic candidate who might have tried to become nominated would have become his own death candidate -- all that, after all, can only be called a corruption of democracy. And this is exactly how hundred of thousands feel who over the weekend went into the streets in Washington, London, Madrid, Stockholm, Panama, the Federal Republic and West Berlin to demonstrate against this perversion of an election.

In view of the facts which are only too well known we cannot but wonder that journalists in the West continue to take great pains to find something positive in this event. But perhaps this is attributable to the dilemma in which bourgeois journalism is finding itself at the moment. Being called upon to praise the advantages of capitalism, this journalism these days faces a nearly insoluble task. After all, what is happening is not just Western Europe's own economic problems, the unemployment figures, the inflation rates and the crisis with all its concomitant phenomena. There is also El Salvador and the brutal support of Washington to a murderous regime. There are the attempts of the United States to destabilize Nicaragua; it threatens with intervention. And there is Begin's crusade to subjugate the people in the occupied territories, his threat to annex western Jordan.

The UN Security Council is dealing with all this. All this cannot be hushed up, nor can it be taken as indicative of freedom and democracy. Washington's policy makes sure that capitalism in many countries today presents itself as particularly dirty and abominable and hardly attractive. Its aggressive features once again become particularly evident. The distrust in the aims of armament policy of the United States is increasing, and what is growing as well now is the protest movement against this armament in the United States itself, by people whom it is hard to pass off as communists or hooligans. Seed has been sown, and a harvest has been reaped. But it is ill-suited for making capitalism popular. Rather it is suited to elicit dislike for it.

This, however, is not the mission of bourgeois journalism. So what should be done? Actually these journalists would spell self-abandon. Thus, they worm their way through the actual contradictions, voicing a few reservations there, a little bit of bashful criticism, and time again they painstakingly search for finding something positive even in the worst matter. Just look at the so-called election in El Salvador. Don't you think that silence would be better in that case?

KONRAD NAUMANN SPEAKS AT HANOI RALLY 29 MAR

AU311733 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Mar 82 p 6

[Report on address by Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and head of the SED delegation to the Fifth Vietnam Communist Party (VCP) Congress, at a rally in Hanoi on 29 March]

[Text] An enthusiastic meeting of militant solidarity united the delegations of the SED, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria and the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo), which are in Hanoi as guests of the Fifth VCP Congress, with 1,200 inhabitants of the Vietnamese capital in the (Lao Dong) club of work people. Girls in brightly colored national costumes cordially welcomed the foreign guests with flowers.

Accompanied by stormy applause Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member, conveyed the fraternal militant greetings of the SED, its Central Committee and its General Secretary Erich Honecker to the Vietnamese communists on their party congress.

"It is a great honor for us to be able to speak to the inhabitants of the capital of Socialist Vietnam at this rally," Konrad Naumann said in his greetings address. "We have great respect for the glorious revolutionary traditions of the VCP and your city." The citizens of Hanoi gave an example to the entire country in their powerful uprising against colonial domination in the August revolution of 1945, and heroically resisted the bombing terror of the air pirates during the aggression of U.S. imperialism. "Today the name of the capital is a shining symbol of the indefatigable efforts, selfless work and heroic struggle of the Vietnamese workers class and all working people in the construction of socialism and the defense of the socialist homeland."

In the Front Line of the Peace Struggle

The speaker stressed that it is convincing proof of the power of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, which change the world, and their creative application by the VCP that the Vietnamese people, which three and a half decades ago was still deprived of its independence and degraded to an object of exploitation by imperialism, is occupying today a highly respected place in the family of peoples and is, together with the fraternal socialist countries, in the front row of the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"Our delegation," Konrad Naumann stated, "has gained a deep impression from the atmosphere of strenuous, creative work and open discussion which characterizes the Fifth VCP Congress. Regardless of great difficulties and extremely complicated conditions, the Vietnamese people, inspired and led by the battle-tested communist party, have embarked on solving fundamental questions of the socialist revolution and have gained new strategic positions for the further advance along the path of socialism."

The Vietnamese people, the speaker continued, are proving their creativity and their moral strength every day by concrete deeds for the construction of socialism under the conditions of an imperialist boycott and a continuing threat to their independence.

Today, in peoples' minds Vietnam is not only a symbol of the heroic struggle against imperialism, but also of the resolute efforts of an economically poorly developed former colonial country to shape its prosperous socialist future, a symbol of the vital strength of proletarian internationalism. We wholeheartedly congratulate the people of Vietnam on their historic successes. These are the result of their own great efforts, and at the same time the result of the fraternal solidarity and universal support from the USSR, the GDR and the other fraternal socialist countries.

But the people of Vietnam must still overcome numerous difficult impairments in construction socialism, and solve complicated problems. There are still the disastrous inheritance of colonialism and the consequences of the aggressions which weigh on the Vietnamese people. The task of reliably defending the socialist home country against all attacks demands a great part of their intellectual and physical strength. "But we are confident," the speaker exclaimed, "that socialism will be triumphant in Vietnam, because the heroic Vietnamese people are today indeed controlling the fate of their country and are working and sacrificing for the aims of socialist construction; because there is a battle-tested party at their head which is unswervingly guided by Marxism-Leninism, which inspires and mobilizes the working people for high performance in building socialism by the slogan 'Everything for the Socialist Fatherland, Everything for the Happiness of the People'; and because they have loyal friends and reliable allies on their side in the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community."

New Stimuli by the USSR Proposals

Discussing the SED policy, Konrad Naumann declared that the 10th party congress has introduced a new stage in the development of the GDR. It decided the militant aims of the communists and the entire people of the GDR for future shaping the developed socialist society in the 1980's. The aims' main point is to develop the advantages and values of real socialism to an even greater extent, and to achieve a greater performance increase in the economic field by the comprehensive transition to intensification and thus to creating the prerequisites for continuing the tested economic and social policy. Everywhere in our republic the decisions of the 10th party congress have initiated new competition initiatives, for the citizens of our country know that good work for the society pays off for any working person, too.

"The experiences of our party imply," the speaker stressed, "that we can only achieve our economic, social and foreign political aims in fraternal alliance with the USSR, by close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. Therefore we note with pleasure and satisfaction the ever increasing establishment of the SRV in the socialist community of states, and its ever closer universal cooperation with the country of Lenin."

At present, Konrad Naumann continued, in view of the policy of confrontation pursued by U.S. imperialism and its striving for military superiority, the securing of peace has more than ever before become the vital question of all mankind. With its proposals for the gradual reduction of nuclear medium-range arms by NATO and the USSR in accordance with the principle of equal security of both sides for the arms which are to be limited, and numerous other initiatives the Soviet Union has given new stimuli to all forces in the world in their struggle.

Reliable Protection of Socialism

Imperialism must not and will not succeed in stopping the advance of socialism and all revolutionary forces in the world, and changing the balance of power to its advantage, the speaker stressed. "The unparalleled intensified armament of imperialism must be checked, and the growing danger of a nuclear war must be banned. We resolutely reject imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic and the other socialist states. The broad development of the unity of action of all forces of peace, national independence and social progress as well as the reliable military protection of the achievements of socialism are on the agenda."

Konrad Naumann stressed the conviction that the universal laws of the socialist revolution form the basis for developing and strengthening the new progressive society in any country of the world in accordance with the real conditions.

"Our party pays tribute to the policy of the SRV which is directed toward peace and stability, as an important contribution toward decreasing international tensions. We welcome the internationalist assistance of the Vietnamese people for their neighboring peoples in Laos and Kampuchea, and the close cooperation of the three states of Indochina for building socialism and defending their national independence."

The SED and VCP, the people of the GDR and the Vietnamese people are linked by a deep and traditional friendship, the speaker continued. "Our fraternal alliance is firmly based on joint ideology, and joint aims and tasks. Also today, solidarity with the Vietnamese people is close to all citizens' hearts and they cannot imagine their lives without it. Thousands of young people from your country, who are preparing themselves for their future work in socialist construction in the GDR, and numerous experts of the GDR who are fulfilling their class assignment in Vietnam make a concrete contribution toward strengthening our close fraternal relations every day."

"We note with deep satisfaction that the treaty on friendship and cooperation, which is linking our two states, is being implemented in a more and more comprehensive way and determines the actions of their citizens."

As before, the GDR people will continue to express fraternal solidarity with the Vietnamese people, and universally support their struggle for socialism and defense of the socialist homeland.

The SED delegation, Konrad Naumann stressed in conclusion, is deeply impressed with the creative and optimistic spirit in which the delegates to the Fifth VCP Congress discuss the further socialist development of Vietnam and the protection on the revolutionary achievements.

"On behalf of the SED Central Committee, all communists and the entire people of the GDR I wish you and the entire fraternal Vietnamese people new great successes in developing your country into a strong and flourishing socialist state with a modern industry and agriculture, a progressive culture and science.

Long live the glorious VCP, the battle-tested vanguard of the workers class and all working people of the SRV!

Long live the inseparable friendship between the SED and VCP, between our states and peoples!

Long live the cooperation and alliance of the fraternal countries and fraternal parties!

Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

STOPH RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY PREMIER ANTONOV

LD311345 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph had a meeting in Berlin today with Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Aleksey Antonov. They stressed the will of their two governments to implement consistently the bilateral agreements on strengthening cooperation on an all-round basis. This is in the interests of both peoples and the community of socialist states. The politicians praised the high level of cooperation between their countries which is developing fruitfully. They noted full agreement in their views.

REPORT ON REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE 31 MAR

LD010832 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] The U.S. President has rejected the nuclear weapons freeze at the present level because this, in his view, would not encourage the start of Soviet-U.S. discussions. Istvan Kulcsar reports from New York:

Late last night at his press conference, dawn Hungarian time, President Reagan welcomed the proposal made by Senators Jackson and Warner which suggests that the United States should continue arming at a rapid pace. When, in their view, it is on a par with the USSR, both big powers should remain at that level or should mutually reduce it.

A reporter asked whether it is not true that the United States leads in certain areas and the USSR in others and whether for this reason it would be better to put an immediate end to further arming. Reagan replied pointblank that the USSR has a military superiority over the United States. For this reason, an immediate arms freeze would preserve this Soviet superiority. In answer to another question, the President stated that he hopes that talks with the USSR on reducing strategic arms may begin in the summer. It is essentially a question of renewing SALT. This, however, also depends on the general international situation.

Speaking about El Salvador, the President did not deny that if the extreme rightwing force comes to power, this will cause serious problems for the United States. However, he evaded a question on whether Washington would support a government that would renounce, according to him, Duarte's reform policy.

MTI NOTES GROWTH OF SOCIAL INCOME ALLOWANCES

LD311854 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 31 Mar (MTI) -- Child raising in Hungary is supported by an annual 60,000 million forints, or more than 9 per cent of the net national production. The range of allowances include the family allowance, the child-care allowance, scholarships, creche, kindergarten and school attendance, preferential holiday-making and housing projects, subsidized children's goods prices, children's health care, cheap travel tickets, students' hotel accommodation and gratis education.

The social allocations in money have increased most dynamically in recent years. The family allowance rose from 2,800 million forints in 1970 to 13,600 million in 1980. At present the family allowance, with dependents under 19 considered, covers a fourth of the child raising costs in families with two children, and 40 per cent in families with three or more children on a national average.

While only one in seven children aged 0-3 is admitted to the creches, the kindergartens can receive 86 percent of the relevant age-group of 3-6. Young couples undertaking to have two children receive 60,000 forints in social-welfare aid for building a flat. At present half of the families with one child and two-thirds of those with two or three children live in homes of their own.

APRO-LED DELEGATION CONTINUES TALKS IN ROME

LD311058 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 30 Mar (MTI) -- Our correspondent reports: On the second day of its official visit to Rome, the Hungarian parliamentary delegation headed by Antal Aproz, president of the National Assembly, conducted talks with an Italian delegation led by Nilde Iotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies, and Giulio Andreotti, president of the Italian Commission of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, about bilateral relations including the prospects of developing ties between the two legislatures and timely international questions.

The Hungarian parliamentarians exchanged views with the officials of the Italian Chamber of Deputies about the work of their legislatures and topical issues related with legislation and parliamentary supervision.

Also on Tuesday, the Hungarian delegation was received by Amintore Fanfani, president of the Senate and officiating president of Italy. Later the visitors met Tomasso Morloni, officiating president of the Senate. The Tuesday programme of the Hungarian parliamentary delegation closed with a cordial talk with Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini.

VATICAN ENVOY CONCLUDES VISIT; MEETS ACZEL

LD311214 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Vatican representative Archbishop Luigi Poggi, will finish his 1-week visit to Hungary today. He was received yesterday by Deputy Premier Gyorgy Aczel. At the meeting, which also was attended by Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, Archbishop of Esztergom, they discussed bilateral relations and topical international issues, including the tasks of lessening tension and preserving peace. In a statement to Hungarian Television, Archbishop Poggi described his visit to Hungary as fruitful, and he evaluated Hungarian-Vatican relations as well as the results of regular bilateral talks as useful.

FALUVEGI-LED DELEGATION'S BRAZIL VISIT REPORTED

LD311936 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Brasilia, 31 Mar (MTI) -- Lajos Faluvegi, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, heading government delegation, paid a visit to the Federative Republic of Brazil between March 28-30, 1982, at the invitation of the Brazilian Government.

The Hungarian deputy premier had talks with Aureliano Chaves vice-president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, on the two countries' relations and the opportunities for easing international tension. It was stated at the talks that the efforts of the developing countries for establishing a just international economic order should be supported.

Lajos Faluvegi had talks with six members of the Brazilian Government. Bela Rabi, state secretary of the Ministry of Industry, Robert Garai, deputy foreign minister, and Otto Herkner, deputy foreign trade minister, members of the Hungarian delegation, had separate talks with their Brazilian partners.

The parties stated with satisfaction that the economic and commercial relations between the two countries had developed successfully in the spirit of documents signed in the recent years. It was also stated that the present level of commercial turnover did not keep up with the opportunities offered by the two countries' economic potentials. The Hungarian delegation announced: Hungary wishes to hold an exhibition in Sao Paulo in Autumn, 1982, to popularize Hungarian goods in Brazil.

An exchange of letters will take place on the visit between the chairmen of the Hungarian-Brazilian mixed committee. It will foresee the realization of business transactions worth a total of 580 million U.S. dollars within three years. To achieve this, the two countries' enterprises concerned are to conclude agreements.

It was stated that, apart from traditional deliveries, opportunities offered themselves for extending economic cooperation. The Hungarian side is to deliver agricultural production systems, telecommunication devices and nuclear research instruments, while the Brazilian side is to export electronic components, telecommunication equipment and consumer goods to Hungary. The parties highly appreciated the efforts made by both countries' enterprises so far, for cooperation on third markets.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR ENTERPRISES SUMMARIZED

WA011017 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The government has summarized the 1981 financial statements of enterprises and cooperatives. Gross revenues showed an increase of 9 percent compared to 1980, reflecting a moderate increase of output. Despite unfavorable world market conditions, hard currency exports increased by 9.3 percent and exceeded hard currency imports thus further improving the country's external equilibrium. As a result of rationalizing measures, an increased circumspection in the use of investment resources was evident, and consequently, unfinished investments grew at a slower pace than previously moderating demand for capital resources. Stockpiling also seemed to be more rational than in 1980, although the average level of inventories remained too high relative to the level of production.

Profits, wage and various other funds exceeded expected levels. The higher than anticipated level of profits is the combined result of increased efficiency in the use of resources, domestic and world inflation and 1980 financial measures which by mandating the increase of reserves from profits artificially reduced the profit levels of the base year, 1980. The latter factor has evidently been unique: Thus future changes in profits will reflect more clearly the factors of efficiency and inflation. There was a considerably spread around the 17 percent average profit rate calculated for enterprises and cooperatives. In transportation, communication, agriculture and industry profits exceeded the average whereas profits in domestic trade advanced only moderately. In 1981, the number of enterprises and cooperatives showing losses decreased compared to 1980. The majority of the 20 enterprises and cooperatives in the red can finance their losses from their own resources, but for the rest special financial measures will be necessary. Financial inadequacies observed at 135 agricultural cooperatives stemmed partly from natural causes but in many instances they may be attributable to bad business management.

Various funds from which enterprises and cooperatives may spend freely increased in 1981. Within this, participation funds increased by 8.3 billion forints or by 8 percent as compared to 1980. The growth of wage funds has exceeded the planned levels. Per capita wages increased by 6.7 percent, representing a 0.7 percent faster increase than what was observed in 1980. In addition to regularly paid income supplements during the year, enterprises have accumulated about 4.4 billion forints for the payment of year end bonuses to employees, just as in 1980. There was, however, a considerable disparity among the various sectors and enterprises. For instance, year end bonus payments grew by 7 percent in light industry but they declined by 40 percent in metallurgy. Welfare expenditures by enterprises increased almost by 10 percent.

Attributable mainly to government measures aimed at restricting capital, enterprises, despite the significant growth in their profits, have increased their development funds by only 2 percent in 1981, as compared to the previous year. This, however, did not cause any significant problems for them. Although the number of enterprises suffering development fund shortfalls has declined, the total value of shortfalls has increased indicating that the strict government measures have begun to take effect. This should also signal to enterprises and cooperatives that they will have to pursue increasingly circumspect investment policies in the future in order to assure their long-run financial equilibrium.

REAGAN DISARMAMENT OFFER, SANCTIONS CRITICIZED

LD010828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] President Reagan speaking at a press conference expressed the hope that by the summer of this year an agreement will be achieved with the Soviet Union concerning the limitation of strategic nuclear armaments. However, Reagan decisively rejected as dangerous the idea to freeze such armaments and added that the success of the negotiations will depend on the international situation.

The U.S. President took advantage of the press conference to renew interference in the internal affairs of socialist countries. He called on the allies to stop credits for the Soviet Union.

PRESS COMMENTARY ON JARUZELSKI'S GDR VISIT

Press Review Comments

LD301604 Warsaw PAP in English 0830 GMT 30 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 30 Mar (PAP) -- All Polish newspapers today carry editorial opinions about the bilateral outcome and international significance of Monday's visit to the GDR by the Polish party-state delegation led by General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The army daily, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, writes that "the German Democratic Republic is for Poland as valuable a partner of economic cooperation as an ally in the common struggle for security of both our nations and the entire socialist community, for lasting peace in Europe, for progress and socialism.

"Both our states are exposed especially to the threat from the side of the West German forces of the revanchist chauvinism. They are the target of territorial claims that some time ago were made openly by the Christian Democratic governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and now are propagated by influential circles in the FRG, finding even the support of FRG Constitution -- according to the official interpretation of the constitutional tribunal.

"Only political-military cooperation of our two states with the brotherly Soviet might as well as with the other states of the socialist community, only the cohesion of the defensive coalition of the states allied in the Warsaw Treaty constitute an unfailing guarantee of security of our nations."

The newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA writes: "Unity in all the basic issues -- this can be the briefest size-up of the outcome of yesterday's visit of the Polish party-state delegation to the German Democratic Republic.

"This concerns both bilateral relations and the assessment of the international situation. Such an assessment stems from the fact that the PUWP and the SED are linked by the same ideology based on durable foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

"This base underlies the cohesion of the socialist community, the might of the defensive Warsaw Treaty, the beneficial economic, cultural and scientific cooperation. Hence, these are all the elements which today constitute one of the basic conditions for the maintenance and consolidation of peace in Europe.

"The visit showed simultaneously that there exist considerable possibilities in the development of economic cooperation between our countries. Their utilization will be presumably one of the key levers facilitating faster development of the GDR economy and Poland's faster emergence from the crisis," points out RZECZPOSPOLITA.

The Polish Peasants Party newspaper, DZIENNIK LUDOWY, writes that "the participation in the delegation, next to leading PUPP activists, of Deputy Chairman of the UPP CC Jerzy Szymanek and Chairman of the Pax Catholic Association Zenon Komender reaffirm the rank attached by the PUPP to cooperation of all the patriotic forces of the nation."

The Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE observes that "the visit has become doubtless an important event not only in the history of relations between our both countries but also on the international scale.

"Its weight is symbolized by the fact that the GDR has become the second country after the Soviet Union that was visited during martial law by the Polish party and government chief executive.

"The cooperation and friendship between Poland and the GDR create a new tradition of stability and confidence in the heart of Europe, while breaking away with the ill tradition of Polish-German disputes which in the past had a negative impact on the international situation of our continent. In this way the two countries are contributing to the multi-lateral struggle of peace and security built in the center of our continent on the basis of the strength and cohesion of the Warsaw Treaty.

"The Berlin visit confirmed that this consciousness is also shared by the GDR side. This is especially important now since only such a proven practice of mutual relations can belie the allegations that historical antagonisms between the socialist countries are something more durable than the new quality of their mutual relations created thanks to the socio-political community and common interests stemming from the objective raison d'etat."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY

LD300916 Warsaw PAP in English 0824 GMT 30 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Mar (PAP) -- Commenting on the Polish party and state delegation's visit to the German Democratic Republic, ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote, among other things:

"The fruitful talks held by representatives of the two delegations, especially those conducted by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker, which passed in a cordial atmosphere and evoked immense interest of the GDR society and the mass media, will undoubtedly become an important impulse for deepening mutual relations. Without doubt, the talks will have an impact on the overall political climate, will strengthen the ties between the two neighbours and partners pursuing the road of socialist development, the two members of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

"The Poland-GDR top-level talks crowned with many concrete decisions have also revealed possibilities for broadening and rebuilding cooperation in certain fields," said ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

TRYBUNA LUDU

LD301342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] All central papers report widely today on the visit by the Polish party and state delegation to the GDR. They also print the first commentaries on the subject. They emphasize what links Poland and the GDR: The particular inviolability of the peaceful order in Europe based on the indissoluble agreements of Yalta and Potsdam. It is pointed out that all attempts to undermine these settlements strike at the vital interests of both countries. Not without significance, either, as the commentators stress, are economic cooperation issues. Here is what TRYBUNA LUDU writes:

The Polish party and state delegation did not go to Berlin with a list of needs alone. I have source date showing that since the beginning of this year the rate of Polish exports to the GDR has generally outstripped the import rate and that our negative balance in economic contacts with that country is rapidly decreasing. Above all this is due to Polish miners who extract coal, sulfur and copper. By their patriotic attitude, by their hard work, they have provided General Jaruzelski with arguments contributing to the mutual adoption of unambiguous decisions to create and implement long-term plans for industrial coproduction and specialization in the two countries, exploiting the GDR's interest in Polish production potential. So the talks were not just warm and friendly but very useful as well, Marek Szymanski writes in TRYBUNA LUDU.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES 31 MARCH PEASANT PARTY PLENUM

LD010934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0520 GMT 1 Apr 82

["Text" of speech by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers and first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at 31 Mar session of ZSL Supreme Committee plenum -- recorded]

[Text] The fact that I am taking part in this session constitutes, no doubt, the emphasis of a new stage in relations between the PZPR and the ZSL and their higher and more friendly activeness. The worker-peasant alliance has existed as long as People's Poland. Its origins go back even further, to the class struggle of peasants and workers for social progress and national liberation, which was at the foundations of a new socialist state and was tested in the struggle against reaction and in implementation of great revolutionary and social reforms, in cultivation of the Western territories, overcoming unemployment and poverty, liquidation of illiteracy, popularization of education and culture. These truths need to be constantly recalled. [words indistinct]

Despite complex problems and various difficulties the worker-peasant alliance has been successfully tested throughout the past 37 years. The alliance between the PZPR and the ZSL underwent a difficult test recently. This alliance came out successfully from this test yet again, even more hardened. We jointly faced a mortal threat to the socialist state, its economy and its historic achievements. We are together, and always have been, the champions of socialist renewal. Together with the Democratic Party and all patriotic and prosocialist circles of nonparty people, we fought for the national agreement and we were creating -- as we shall continue to create -- the basis for its construction.

Finally, we have jointly considered the decisions and steps of martial law as essential. This has been approved yet again in your debate. The ways tested in such situations and conditions will never separate. Our harmonious cooperation in the Sejm, the Council of State and the government is continuing and improving. I particularly value the friendly cooperation with your chairman, Deputy Premier Comrade Roman Malinowski, in the Council of Ministers.

All this is not just tactics, or ordinary compromise, or getting out of each other's way. All this constitutes a vital and politically well-founded necessity which serves well the workers and peasants and all the working people in Poland.

We are directed by the universal laws of socialism and at the same time we respect our traditions, experience and conditions in which the leading role of the PZPR is enriched by the multiparty system. Joint governing and joint responsibility of the friendly allied parties. Our party in agreement with the ZSL, has for years been shaping an agricultural policy and we are jointly responsible for this policy. We are not avoiding critical assessment of past mistakes. The [word indistinct] of the farmers that in the past there were differences between adopted principles and practice are justified. There was a lack of stable agricultural policy. As is known, many concrete steps have been taken in order to remedy these weaknesses. We shall resolutely continue to take such steps.

Among the problems which need to be resolved, the matter of feeding the nation occupies a special place. Self-sufficiency in food is our great social and economic goal. It must be achieved first and foremost by those who produce food. However, the countryside will not be able to cope with this task on its own. It is essential for industry and the entire national economy to give broad and active support. We are fully aware of this. The Council of Ministers made it incumbent on the minister of agriculture and food economy to present an updated comprehensive program of further longterm agricultural development. Implementation of this task is actively and creatively watched over by the chairman of your party, Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski.

The government also made it incumbent on the ministers of industrial ministries to take consistent actions for the sake of agriculture. Already this year the countryside should receive much more machinery and equipment. This will not be a progress which is fully satisfactory in all sectors but it is worth remembering that -- although due to difficulties with materials and other well known defects of our economy the level of general industrial production fell very markedly in the last few years, as far as the production of machinery, equipment and other means needed by the countryside are concerned -- we have prevented the fall in principle. In some kinds of equipment we have even achieved an increase. This does not mean, of course, that this was sufficient in relation to the needs.

The production of equipment for agriculture will be under a more effective protection of the state than hitherto.

We shall rigorously control the execution of industry's commitments in this field, exploiting for this purpose the instruments of martial law among other things.

The slogan: "Green Light for Agriculture" cannot this time be just a catchphrase. Wherever the struggle for bread is going on -- in the factories which produce agriculture machinery and equipment, the enterprises of agricultural servicing, of agricultural cooperatives, the agricultural industry works, the activity of the agricultural service -- a climate of the highest responsibility must be created. This is an economic necessity but also a political one, concerning the key premises of our agricultural existence. Everything which we have at our disposal for the growth of agricultural production, must be exploited in an economical way and to the maximum.

We have the greatest respect for the toil of farmers, but one must not tolerate the fact that many farms are neglected or inefficient, and many of them have limited or even completely abandoned agricultural production for the market. There are tremendous reserves which are dormant if their production activity could be commissioned, these reserves must be used. This is of special significance right now, when all the difficulties have mounted up and there are shortages and the living conditions of the community have worsened. We shall of course, come out of this. We shall do it with our own efforts and at the same time with the extremely precious internationalist help of the socialist countries, and most of all Soviet help.

The effects of old errors and neglect as well as recent destructive antisocialist activities are clearly felt. Also, there are the effects of the sanctions applied against us by some of the capitalist countries which have been felt recently.

The administration of the mighty United States has declared war against Polish hens and as is known it has achieved some success in this war.

One can, of course, defeat Polish hens but one cannot defeat the Poles, the Polish workers and the peasants because they have a marvelous patriotism and the ability to mobilize their forces, their selflessness, thriftiness, initiative in most difficult situations. This is exactly what we expect from the people living in the Polish countryside.

This kind of attitude makes it a national duty for every hectare of land, every production chance, to be fully utilized. The land constitutes private property, but it is not a private matter how productive the land is, what it gives to the community, to the nation, to Poland. We must undertake all essential actions and efforts in order to effectively use the land, the lakes, the forests, the buildings and the machinery. This is a strategic and long-term task and at the same time an immediate task of extreme importance right now, in the spring of 1982. In agriculture much depends on this spring. And much can and should be done. This is confirmed by the results of widespread checks carried out recently in the countryside. Neglect and lack of thrift, losses and wastefulness dishonesty and officialdom and many other kinds of sickness in many sectors of life. Management and farming in the countryside are still serious and widespread. We shall combat all these sicknesses energetically. Whenever shortcomings are uncovered, as well as clear administrative responsibility, we shall carry out the essential personnel and organizational amputations [as heard].

But checks from above, supervision by commissars of military intervention, will not solve everything. I am also asking you, I am warmly encouraging your party, to tackle jointly with our party the implementation of the conclusions following the checks in every parish and village. Make this the duty of activists and members of your organization. If we want to build strong confidence in the party, in the ZSL, then everything that is bad must be removed in a decisive and consistent manner.

Agriculture must also receive strong support from science. The level of sophistication in agriculture in our country leaves much to be desired even though we have many scientific centers working for agriculture. The results of the work of some of them, however, are not in proportion to the expenditure on them. The work of scientific cadres working for agriculture must not be wasted, it must be enabled to be implemented in a practical manner. This is confirmed by farmers who rightly complain that the system of work of these important services should be definitely improved. It is necessary to look after the prestige of the people who convey to the countryside their skills and knowledge. We train many specialists but the graduates of technical colleges and agricultural studies often prefer to choose clerical work in the cities. There are not enough children of farmers at agricultural schools. This state of affairs causes worry. We must change this. [sentence indistinct] In education work with your people [words indistinct] teach them how to love the land which repays the toil invested in it. This is now it has always been in Poland. This is how things should be today.

We should encourage the youth movements in the countryside in this direction: The ZSMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth], the ZMW [Union of Rural Youth] and the ZHP [Scouting Union]. Let us help young people to take the first socially useful steps. In the past young rural activists or ZMW members initiated a new better life in many villages. Today there is no shortage of issues for which the young people want to fight, should fight and are fighting. The economic reform will also embrace agriculture.

New economic conditions should lead to increased agricultural production and to lowering processing costs as well as guaranteeing increased incomes for farmers. New sets of prices introduced throughout the economy return a more rational structure to the economy. Worries and anxieties on this subject should be patiently dispersed [rozpraszac] by explaining the nature of economic links between the cities and the countryside and the long-term character of such links. At the same time I strongly emphasize the permanence of the agricultural policy hitherto in implementation, and the equal treatment of all sectors of agriculture. These intentions were recently confirmed by the Sejm debate and the laws approved following the debate.

Agriculture in Poland serves the entire nation. Everybody should have the same rights, but at the same time everyone should bear the same responsibility toward the community. The (?unity) of agriculture is based on the same financial, economic and supply conditions as well as the same duty of production, sale and feeding of the nation.

Private and state farms live and manage side by side. They often use the same supply and purchasing points, the same culture, educational and health centers. They are united in joint concern for speedy sowing, harvesting or potato lifting. They are equally threatened by floods and droughts, poor drainage or shortage of water. In this concept of unity it is essential to seek new forms of cooperation between all sectors of agriculture. In this we see a chance for more rational and thrifty use of investment outlays, outbuildings, agricultural machinery and equipment, and above all, human labor.

The food economy will be given real priority in the actions of the party and the government. At the same time, we stress the division into good agriculture, which serves the cause of feeding of the nation, and bad agriculture, which wastes production capabilities and prolongs the time needed to extricate the country from the crisis.

In agricultural policy we give equal ranking to the achievement of self-sufficiency in food and improvement in living conditions in the countryside. We are jointly responsible for both. We all want the Polish countryside to become better off and more modern, we want to preserve and protect its beauty, combat untidiness and ugliness. This is worth bearing in mind especially in the spring. We want the work of farmers to become more easy and more productive, and life in the countryside not to differ from urban standards -- particularly where access to health service, education and culture is concerned.

These are the beacons of our intentions and actions. All depends, however, on their effectiveness, on whether we are not only able to work out programs and share tasks but also to concentrate party members, party and nonparty people on action, to involve young people, to encourage the intelligentsia to creative effort.

Right now it is most important to fully recover and strengthen the bond between cities and countryside, to extinguish and combat all hotbeds of mutual complaint and recrimination.

The Polish working class and Polish peasants have a common historical interest. They must protect it and guard it together. The cooperative character of the actions of the PZPR and the ZSL, expressed in the manner in which the state is led and in the strengthening of the nation, should find an ever deepening confirmation thanks to the activeness of the members of our organizations, in every voivodship, in every parish and every village.

We consider it as purposeful to prepare and organize, already in this year, a joint session of the ZSL Supreme Committee and the PZPR Central Committee on the subject of the program for the development of agriculture and food economy which should become a national program.

I wish to assure you, dear colleagues and comrades, that the PZPR unswervingly sees in the ZSL its close and tested comrade in battle and in work. I wish you fruitful deliberations and success in service to the fatherland, the People's Republic of Poland.

PLANNING OFFICIAL CITES 3-YEAR WAGE FREEZE

LD301356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] "How to extricate ourselves" is the title of a conversation with Jerzy Gwiazdzinski, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, printed in ZYCIE WARSZAWY. It is about getting out of the economic crisis, above all through increasing exports. This is the only way to regain economic credibility and at the same time the only way to increase the import of supplies. The point also is to increase the share of CEMA countries in our trade exchange. The second condition is to lower the social costs of production. To fulfill this, it is essential to (?reassign) fixed assets and the labor force and also to cut unit production costs. At the same time, measures are essential to curtail inflation. A wage freeze and a moratorium, for a period of at least 3 years, on introducing new social benefits and entitlements and increasing already existing benefits, is coming into operation.

Moreover, from January 1983, uniform personal tax principles will have to be worked out and introduced, covering all incomes, regardless of their source. Tax grading should be organized here so as not to discourage the taxpayer from increasing his individual income and by the same token not to take away his motivation for highly productive, efficient work.

SEJM PASSES AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

AU301626 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27-28 Mar 82 p 1

[Unattributed PAP item: "Law on Changes to the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic"]

[Text] Article 1.

The following changes are made herewith in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic:

A. In Article 30 of Paragraph 1 delete item 3;

B. The title of Chapter 4 is amended to read: "The Constitutional Tribunal, the State Tribunal, the Supreme Chamber of Control;"

C. Add the following articles 33A and 33B after article 33:

"Article 33A. 1. The Constitutional Tribunal determines whether laws and other normative acts issued by the supreme and central state authorities are compatible with the Constitution. 2. The Constitutional Tribunal's verdicts on the incompatibility of laws with the Constitution are examined by the Sejm. 3. The Constitutional Tribunal's verdicts on the incompatibility of other normative acts with the Constitution or laws are binding. The Constitutional Tribunal takes the necessary measures to remove such incompatibility. 4. The Sejm elects distinguished legal experts as members of the Constitutional Tribunal. 5. Members of the Constitutional Tribunal are independent and are answerable only to the Constitution. 6. The law defines the character, structure and procedures of the Constitutional Tribunal.

"Article 33B. 1. The State Tribunal determines the responsibility of the persons holding the supreme state positions, as defined by the law, for violating the Constitution and the laws. 2. The State Tribunal can determine the penal responsibility of the persons taken to account in line with item 1 for the offenses committed in connection with their positions. 3. The State Tribunal is elected by the Sejm from persons outside the Sejm, for the period of the Sejm's term. 4. The first chairman of the Supreme Court chairs the State Tribunal. 5. The judges of the State Tribunal are independent and are answerable only to the laws. 6. The law defines the character, structure and procedures of the state tribunal;"

Article 2.

The law comes into force on the day of its publication.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS LAW ON STATE TRIBUNAL

LD312058 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Mar (PAP) -- The law on a state tribunal passed by the Sejm is an important new feature for legislation -- which is being enriched and constantly improved -- and determines the principles of state life in Poland, writes Werzy Salecki in TRYBUNA LUDU.

There is no doubt but that both the State Tribunal and the Constitutional Tribunal will occupy a weighty position in the socialist legal order as a general endorsement of the idea submitted several months ago by deputies from the PZPR, ZSL and DP. At a very difficult period, a period of various complications and social unrest, the public demand for equal justice for all, for responsibility and for respect of the law has manifested itself especially strongly.

This (?has been reflected) in the statement of the Military Council of National Salvation and in speeches by its chairman, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. Not only has martial law not halted legislative work promoting responsibility for the state and the people, but has in practice accelerated it.

The first months 1982, [words indistinct] were appositely called "a return to the origins," to the pure ideas of socialism, to the Leninist norms, to the principles defining the communist position. It is not fortuitous, but logical, that along with the rebirth and consolidation of the party, a parallel process, again a kind of "return to the origins," is taking place in the legal sphere, of the principles and practice of the work of people's power and of the socialist state.

The law on the state tribunal expresses the conviction not only of deputies, but also of citizens, of the need not for a state myth, but for a real state which is strong because of its legislation and consistent actions, a state of general well-being, a motherland which all of us, whatever position we may occupy, should serve.

MINISTER CIOSEK DISCUSSES TRADE UNIONS' FUTURE

PM311601 Poznan GAZETA POZNANSKA in Polish 18 Mar 82 p 3

[Kazimierz Marcinkowski interview with Stanislaw Ciosek, minister of trade union relations: "Anyone Who Is Aware of our Intentions Will Hasten Our Emergence From the Crisis " -- date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] the subject is still painful....

[Answer] There are considerable divergences of opinion. This means that we are still far apart and that the discussion must continue. In the end we will come to an understanding with many people. I feel quite sure that we were right to initiate a discussion. All this is still painful, but we must find a way out without losing face or dignity. To achieve this we need dialogue, time and peace.

[Question] In view of the fact that trade unions have been suspended and have nothing to say, why are they discussed?

[Answer] Martial law has made public peace and reflection possible. It has enabled people to decide what was good and what was and will remain good. Once this is done we will be able to say that the situation in Poland is getting back to normal. Is there any other way?

Release the activists who have been interned? Start everything from the beginning? Fail to draw any conclusions from this lesson? No we will draw conclusions from it. In my view, a trap remains set for the entire socialist camp. Efforts are still being made to set fire to our country, make us perish and ensure that inexpensive Polish blood is shed.

I have held dozens of talks with the Solidarity advisers. They were absolutely certain that the West would save us. What naivete, obtuse political obstinacy and lack of imagination! Our main national interest was jeopardized. I am not referring to Poland's geopolitical situation. We are Slavs and are aware of our place and destiny. We are opposed to continuous solicitations in West Europe's drawing rooms because West Europe will always see us as country bumpkins. Solidarity advisers could not understand this. But was it merely a question of failing to understand? Perhaps they realized this very well? Surely time will tell.

[Question] The aim of the discussion should be a precise determination of spheres of cooperation with a view to restoring to the working class the place due it in the state and in the economic and ideological spheres. This cannot be achieved unless the party wins over the working class and the nonparty people.

[Answer] I completely agree. The party must become credible. What occurred was not merely a result of lack of trust in the leadership. Nor was this a crisis of socialism. After all, faith in a pure and beautiful socialism and equality for all prevailed among the people. What occurred was a crisis of confidence in the implementation of those ideals. We could discuss these matters into the small hours. The entire ninth party congress as well as pre-congress discussions were devoted to this subject. And this discussion has not yet been concluded.

[Question] Are most workers in industrial enterprises in favor of the reactivation of Solidarity?

[Answer] I do not know. We have not prejudged this in the theses for the discussion. There should be no Solidarity similar to the one that existed prior to 13 December, with its political trends. This is why we want to hold discussions. I do not pretend that it is to be a discussion among equals. It is my duty -- and the duty of the state apparatus -- to prevent any repetition of what has occurred. We extend our hand to the entire community, even though it has been thrust away by many people. We hope that we will come to an agreement. This hope stems from our deep conviction that we were right on 13 December. In the end people will understand that we may have saved peace in Europe and that we have undoubtedly saved the lives of thousands of Poles. Thoughtful people in the West have also told us this.

[Question] What is the situation like in enterprises?

[Answer] I believe that a new system of relations is emerging in enterprises. Its final form is not yet known to us. Workers' self-government is to be genuine and authentic, but state interests must be taken into account. The state will not consist of thousands of broken-up and atomized economic organizations. Economic organizations should be united by one thought -- to build up the state, not destroy it. I feel absolutely sure that, once the working people in enterprises really take over measurable power, they will realize that they really possess it and that the size of the workforce's wages and its living standards will depend on their decisions.

Self-government means not only posturing but also hard work and responsibility before people. Once we have such self-government it will be up to the workforce to decide what kind of trade unions it should have and whether we will have a disruptive or a harmonious system. I believe that it will then become a matter of less importance whether we have a Solidarity, a sector or some other kind of trade union. For the essence of the dispute among the Polish people is completely different. It is a question not of teenagers' painting Solidarity slogans but of deciding who will govern this country. We propose this kind of formula for government to the working people and the working class. The Sejm will adopt it and then its forms can be determined. This is my own view. If I am able to convince you that I am right, I will be pleased.

[Question] Why has pressure been put on enterprise managers to resign from Solidarity? They joined it because they did not want to stay apart from the workforce.

[Answer] As far as any enterprise managers are concerned, we do not persecute them and have no intention of doing so. However, certain people readily forget their offenses even though some offenses have been committed. But now they say: "I have done nothing." There are two sides to this coin. Time will tell certain things in an appropriate light.

[Question] Are trade unions to urge people to work?

[Answer] Yes, this is one of their tasks. We cannot dodge work. That is out of the question. My elder daughter is 12 and my dream is that she will no longer have to continue repaying our debts; but, looking at it realistically, I do not know whether even my younger daughter will not have to go on repaying them.

[Question] Does the state intend to continue to pay people for strike time?

[Answer] No. The trade unions should pay. This is my opinion and I will promote it. At present, it is suggested in the draft law on trade unions that we should pay 50 percent and that whenever people argue sufficiently forcefully -- and this will always occur -- we will pay even 100 percent. This is unacceptable.

[Question] Since their functions could be performed by workers' self-government, maybe trade unions are unnecessary?

[Answer] I do not share this extreme view. I believe that the working class itself should decide this and that, under the new conditions which are to govern the means of production, it should determine the role and the place of trade unions. Someone has accused me of being at variance with Lenin. This is untrue. We take advantage of Lenin's teaching to interpret the present times and draw conclusions. It is a key with which we seek to unlock various doors. Is the concept of self-government inconsistent with Leninist thought? Did this form of self-government exist in Lenin's times? No. And yet the concept of self-government creatively develops his thought.

[Question] Not everything was bad in Solidarity....

[Answer] I agree, but we need more time in this case too to be able to take a more retrospective view of it all. Many millions of people pinned their hopes on that organization. Must we trample on those hopes? Must we make everybody responsible for the faults committed by the politicians who remained in the background, let the people down and frustrated their hopes?

[Question] Are trade unions to be nonpolitical?

[Answer] This is a fallacy. Trade unions cannot be nonpolitical. Obviously, they must be political. After all, they are to be a working class organization. It is a question of their attitude. Will they act in accordance with or against the interests of the country?

[Question] Many people ask why the government gave way.

[Answer] Members of the sector trade unions have a grudge against us -- they accuse the government of having been weak in the past, giving way and failing to protect them. I was among the people whom the party sent to the trenches. I used to get a good, very good, drubbing, and I must say that during the most bitter fighting, negotiations, disturbances and strikes, whenever we looked back from my trench toward our side, there was silence. We could see no one. And we even often saw our own people in front of us, on the other side. What was the government to do when it felt such strength? So I disagree with this kind of interpretation. People should have come and fought. We urged and implored them to do so. So now they should modestly remain silent instead of bringing accusations against the authorities.

[Question] Did the authorities "plan" it all?

[Answer] Some people in the West assert that we planned everything and that all our efforts to reach agreement were mere pretense. Well, that was not so. We really sought some formula, some model for social relations. In fact, I cannot forgive the Solidarity activists and leaders for allowing us to miss the existing opportunity under the entire world's eyes. It was necessary to use force to stop their blind rush toward catastrophe. Did we fake the Radom tapes? People now say: The authorities were weak because they sought to reach an agreement. This is untrue -- the authorities wanted and still want to engage in dialogue and reach agreement with the nation. Force has already been used and the time has now come for a political solution. Would the events of 13 December and the events that followed have occurred in the way they have if a considerable proportion of the community had not realized that our intentions are sincere? Just to have a clear conscience as party members and citizens, we had to utilize all possible means without exception to achieve reconciliation, and we were forced to reach for some other means only after we had exhausted all peaceful means.

[Question] I do not believe in trade unions established from above.

[Answer] Neither do I. People would reject such trade unions, and this is why they will not be set up by the government. I can assure you of this.

[Question] Would it be possible to set up consultative commissions representing all trade unions and reach agreement in this way?

[Answer] Maybe. If any one could do this, it would be a very good thing. We have prevented no one from doing it. On the contrary.

[Question] Why did no strikes occur in the Poznan region, where people continued to work conscientiously?

[Answer] During the implementation of the economic reform, the Poznan people's industry on the labor and commodity markets will be duly appreciated. If you are industrious and thrifty, you will make money.

[Question] And what about strike action versus reform?

[Answer] Strike action in any enterprise enjoying complete self-government would be nonsensical. Are you to cut off your nose to spite your face? Until now the idea that this is your enterprise was very unfamiliar. But once this becomes a fact, who will foot the bill for any strike action?

[Question] What can you tell GAZETA POZNANSKA on the subject of the discussion which took place at Poznan University?

[Answer] It was interesting. Very many different views were expressed but they all had one leitmotiv -- concern about Poland and a great sense of responsibility. This has pleased me greatly, especially when workers expressed such views. It is a good sign. Anyone who is aware of our intentions hastens our emergence from the crisis.

GOVERNMENT FORMS COMMISSION FOR WORKERS ABROAD

LD312041 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The Government Press Office reports that the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed an interministerial commission for matters concerning the employment of Polish citizens abroad. The tasks of the commission will include, among other things, working out proposals regarding the forms of employment of Polish citizens abroad presenting and giving opinions on proposals for solving issues concerning the recruitment of candidates for employment, social and every day conditions, and legal protection of Polish citizens.

Antoni Rajkiewicz, minister of labor, wages and social affairs, is the chairman of the commission.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CEMA RELATIONS

LD312004 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] A moment ago we received a report from a session of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers. The committee carried out an assessment of cooperation with the socialist countries during last year and the first quarter of this year, and discussed plans for the developments of joint economic contacts.

The negative effects on our economy of the excessive dependence on imports from capitalist countries was emphasised. These negative affects have been made even more tangible by the economic restrictions being carried out against Poland by certain of these countries.

This situation has clearly shown the need for the Polish economy to rely on cooperation with CEMA countries in a much broader manner. Our economic difficulties have been alleviated, if only partially, thanks to this cooperation.

Last year with an all-round fall in exports by 14.6 percent and in imports by 12.2 percent, imports from capitalist countries fell by as much as 30.4 percent and exports by 20.3 percent. That fall and the consequences connected with our industry being deprived of imported raw and other materials were limited thanks to a parallel increase in imports from socialist countries by 2.3 percent. Our exports to those countries fell by 10.2 percent.

Supplies from the Soviet Union were of particular importance. They increased by over 11 percent compared with 1980. With regard to our growing trade deficit with capitalist countries, the dividing of our debt into installments by our partners was also of assistance. The Soviet Union, for instance, permitted us to offset our negative balance of payments which occurred in the joint settlements of accounts in 1981-82 by granting credits amounting to R2.7 billion. Other socialist countries, in trade protocols already signed, granted their permission for us to freeze our debt for 1982.

Poland received substantial economic assistance from the socialist countries toward the end of the last year and at the beginning of this year. This aid was of particular value to us as it reached us during a most difficult period. It encompassed, above all, market goods, and is not subject to repayment, or repayment conditions are very favorable.

At present it is important to accelerate the supplies of market goods, raw materials and spare parts in the second quarter of the year, and also to increase the supplies of goods throughout the whole year in quantities of exceeding those which have been already agreed upon. It is also important to acquire some raw and other materials which were previously imported by Poland from capitalist countries, and to broaden long-term cooperation, which would express itself, among other things, in the participation of socialist countries in the exploitation of unutilized production potential of Polish industry. The socialist countries have confirmed their considerable interest in increasing cooperation in the sphere of exploitation of unutilized production potential. Negotiations have been held and specific agreements reached. At present, these cover almost 40 undertakings, concerning among other things, processing cotton supplied by the Soviet Union, producing color tubes television cassette tape recorders, steel and aluminum cables, drive units for sewing machines, conveyor belts with steel cables, car tires and chemical fibers.

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers stated that the continuation of the broadening of the forms of cooperation employed so far with regard to socialist countries are of decisive significance in the process of overcoming the current economic difficulties concerning exports of construction and assembly services.

PRICE GROUPS DISCOVER PRODUCTION IRREGULARITIES

LD280956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] The first results of the activities of the group for prices set up in the majority of production enterprises consist not only of a reduction of prices of many products but also of a detailed analysis of costs, bringing to light squandering, poor management of resources and bad organization.

For instance, in Skierniewice Voivodship the unwarranted increase in prices is not only meeting with the disapproval of [words indistinct] but is also leading to the discovery of excessive production costs. However, the decision of factory price groups is not sufficient everywhere. That is why some irregularities unearthed by them are being analyzed in groups for prices at the party voivodship and urban committees. Thus for instance the PZPR Urban Committee in Zyrardow is at present analyzing the issue of excessive payments for hot water and heating which has been calculated [words indistinct].

NO IMPROVEMENT SEEN IN GASOLINE SUPPLIES

LD262044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Despite various efforts it has not been possible to improve gasoline supplies. Because of that, according to the main inspectorate of power economy, the current principles of sale of gasoline to private vehicle owners will be retained in April. As hitherto we will purchase gasoline on days which correspond to the ending of the registration plate. Owners of cars with a capacity up to 900 cc may fill up once every 10 days with 10 liters of gasoline, whereas drivers of vehicles with engines greater than 900 cc may have 15 litres. It will also be possible to fill up with double rations of gasoline for 20 days ahead. The allocation not purchased in time will be lost. During the holiday period the owners of vehicles whose registration ends in a figure 1 of 2 will be able to fill up during subsequent post-holiday days up to and including 13 April.

COAL EXTRACTION, EXPORT FIGURES IMPROVE OVER 1981

Ministry Figures Reported

LD312206 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw 31 Mar (PAP) -- A session of the governing body of the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry stressed today that despite technical and supply problems, production in the first quarter of 1982 was going on regularly and tended to grow. This is the result of improvement in the discipline of work, a decrease in the breakdowns of machines, and also a [word indistinct] commitment of miners.

In the first quarter of 1982, miners extracted 47.4 million tonnes of hard coal, that is, by 6.2 million tonnes more than in the same period of 1981. The average daily extraction on week-days amounted to 630,500 tonnes of coal and on Saturdays -- 597,600 tonnes. For comparison, in the first quarter of 1981 the average extraction on week-days amounted to 607,600 tonnes and on Saturdays -- 222,000 tonnes of coal. The highest extraction was attained on March 30, 1982 -- 642,024 tonnes. The improvement in coal mining made it possible to increase the supplies of coal for home needs and also to intensify exports. In the 1st quarter of 1982, over 6 million tonnes of this fuel were shipped to foreign buyers, which was 4 million tonnes more than in the same period of 1981.

The extraction of (?lignite) proceeded regularly and stayed on the level of the first quarter of the last year. Since the beginning of 1982, power plants have been supplied with almost [word indistinct] tonnes of this fuel.

Power industry is operating well. Since January 28, 1982, there have been no cuts in electricity supply for private users and factories alike. Neither did major disturbances occur in the work of district [word indistinct] power stations and heating [words indistinct] the supplies of heat. All in all 32,000 million kilowatt hours of electric energy have been produced since the start of 1982.

Despite exceeding the planning indices for the extraction of crude oil and natural gas, the mining of these two fuels was lower than in the [words indistinct] quarter of 1981. This was primarily due to the worsening exploitation conditions.

The (?manufacturers) of mining and power machines executed the tasks of the first 3 months of this year on a higher level than in the same [words indistinct].

As for investment projects, the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry is [words indistinct] the implementation of 40 targets [word indistinct] the construction of new hard coal and lignite mines, and also generating units and transmission lines. The construction of mines is under way at the Lublin coal basin and in Silesia, and the development of some existing mines is (?continuing). Besides preparations for the building of a nuclear power plant in Zarnowiec were speeded up in the 1st quarter of 1982.

Coal Exports Compared

LD281150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] An interesting article on economic subjects is found in ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE. Andrzej Lubowski, in an article entitled "No Hurry With the Funeral" writes of coal exports. For 3 months now coal extraction has been increasing and we have more of it to sell. But the satisfaction over this is stifled by the news that by all accounts sales are difficult and our ships, laden with coal, wander from port to port in search of clients. There is a lot of truth in this statement, for although not long ago we were the second largest exporter in the world, our position has been weakened in recent years by the failure to meet our commitments.

Foreign trade will not tolerate a vacuum. When Poland sold less, its place on the market was taken over by other exporters from the United States, Australia and the Republic of South Africa. Today we must try to reenter the market. Obviously it's not a hopeless cause: Coal is a product in demand but some time must pass before these hopes become a reality.

The preliminary condition for regaining credibility is to declare early what our export possibilities are. One needs to announce to clients no later than during the third quarter what we will have at our disposal in 1983 along with a scrupulous meeting of contracts. There can be no counting on impunity in case of a let-down. The author says that unfortunately there is no long line of foreign clients lining up for our coal, but it is also true that we will be able to sell what we have today without difficulty at decent prices.

POOR AGRICULTURE SITUATION PROMPTS CONCERN

Food Council Assessment

LD310852 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Mar (PAP) -- The Council for Food Economy which is the government's coordinating and consultative body met today at its first plenary session this year. Today's debates chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Roman Malinowski focused on the present situation in agriculture, proposed changes in the system of contracting deliveries and issues connected with Poland's striving for self-sufficiency in food.

Presenting the current situation in farming Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Andrzej Kacala pointed that this year's targets in that field will be fulfilled in conditions more difficult than the ones envisaged at the time of drawing up the plan. A decrease in Polish industrial production and import restrictions contributed to this. In spite of a general feeling that [words indistinct] was mild, temperature oscillations and lack of snow cover in some periods resulted in freezing of rapeseed exceeding long-term average. The situation in animal breeding at the end of last year revealed a trend to rebuilding of animal populations in individual farms. Grain purchases are insufficient.

At the beginning of spring agriculture suffers from big shortages of mineral fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides. Supplies of agricultural machines and equipment do not meet the needs either.

The meeting considered proposals to change the hitherto system of contracted purchases seeking to expand its scope to cover all basic crops and animal production and linking it more closely to supplies of production means according to established norms.

An interesting concept to reach self-sufficiency in food production has been developed by a team of specialists from the Institute of Farm Economics headed by Professor Augustyn Wos.

Taking into account the crisis conditions which make it impossible in the immediate future to significantly increase expenditure on and delivery of means for agriculture, the project lays emphasis on cutting losses in agriculture and related branches connected with production, processing and turnover in foodstuffs as the cheapest road to achieving self-sufficiency. Although a detailed analysis of these losses has not been made, the estimate is of 5-7 per cent of global [as received] crop production.

Deputy-Premier Malinowski, referring to the proposed changes in the contracting system, said that the proposed solutions will be submitted to farmers for consultation. He also said that a comprehensive programme of development of farming and food economy up to the year 1985 was in final stages of preparation.

Cooperative Meeting 22 Mar

AU261430 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Difficult Situation in Supplies for Rural Areas"]

[Text] The difficult situation in supplies for farms is continuing, and this is why farms have to take various measures during the spring to alleviate -- at least partially -- the consequences of the inadequate supplies of basic industrial production means. In view of that, the rural cooperative, which daily receive farmers' complaints about shortages of fertilizers, chemical compounds, spare parts and so on, should make special efforts to distribute, in the best possible way, these supplies which are a must if farm production is to increase. The 22 March session of the deputy chairmen of the "Peasant Self-Aid" Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives dealing with agricultural turnover stressed that such an effective distribution was most necessary. The session was chaired by Tadeusz Szelazek, vice chairman of the Main Council of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives.

The present data shows that the supplies of nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers in the first 6 months of last year, when agricultural needs were not met either. There are large-scale shortages in rural cooperative shops of plant insecticides and, especially, of prepared seeds, grain protection chemicals and fruit tree sprays.

Spare parts for farm equipment should be used in the first place to maintain the serviceability of the machines already working in the fields.

In order to streamline the sales and distribution of building materials, the supplies of which to rural areas have decreased as a result of the independence of factories, the central distribution scheme will be revived in the case of cement and other basic materials.

Discussing the problems of farm produce procurement, the session stressed among other things that in order to meet the spring requirements of potatoes it will be necessary to procure about 176,000 tons of potatoes, of which about 40,000 tons should be procured in March. The procurement of potatoes should be intensified because only 18,500 tons have been procured so far this year. It is also necessary to stimulate the procurement of grain, because progress in the procurement is still inadequate, and to counter certain harmful tendencies that have made themselves evident during the March procurement of animals. The rural cooperatives should also take a hand in such counteractions.

The session devoted much time to discussing the procurement of scrap and other recycleable materials by the rural cooperatives, because the scrap amassed by the cooperatives in recent weeks is finding no customers, and the interventions undertaken by the individual cooperatives and their voivodship unions have been ineffective.

Swifter Land Purchases Urged

LD280836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] During this year's agricultural spring the most important issue is the sowing and development of every plot of land suitable for food production. In view of the considerable shortage of industrial means of production, only the proper use of all the land can contribute to quickly overcoming difficulties in market supplies and to an improvement as regards the food self-sufficiency of our country.

In this connection all formalities pertaining to land purchase in offices and cooperative banks should be completed as soon as possible, since the Supreme Control Chamber inspections reveal that in many parishes the applications for purchase by private farmers are taking several months.

It is hoped that the universal military control now in operation in the countryside under the code name "Spring 82" will bring an end to [word indistinct] and will also contribute to quickly resolving other farming issues.

Daily on Private Farm Bills

LD270935 Warsaw PAP in English 0834 GMT 27 Mar 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Mar (PAP) -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote in its front-page editorial that the "package of agriculture laws adopted by the Sejm (Polish parliament) serves to stimulate the farmers' interest in developing their own farms and also promotes conditions for making better use of the land."

The daily recalls the farmers' postulates to recognize the peasants' private farms as a sector enjoying equal rights. "The introduction of a provision on this issue into the Constitution was to ensure guarantees for the future, the safety of tomorrow of peasant family farms, the necessary stability of policy, in other words, legal conditions determining the fact that it is a worth-while effort to invest with a view to freely using one's own farm" the daily remarked.

"This package of laws contains a guarantee of protection of private farms and the recognition of peasant family farms as a lasting element of Poland's socio-economic system," ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

PZPR Lecturers Confer

LD262132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] A conference of the lecturers of the agricultural section of the party Central Committee was held in Warsaw today. The conference was also attended by lecturers from voivodship party bodies which deal with problems pertaining to agriculture, rural areas and food management. The conference was called to discuss issues connected with the tasks of the party during this year's spring farm season. The information accrued at the conference, along with the data pertaining to the present situation in farming and food management, will be used by the party lecturers at meetings held in the next few days with PZPR activists at the parish level.

The main subject of the conference was introduced by the head of the Agricultural Department of the party Central Committee, Stanislaw Ziemia. He pointed out the importance to agriculture of the Sejm's examination of bills concerning land management and the protection of farmland and of the decisions of the Seventh Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee with regard to everyday party work in rural areas.

The speaker devoted much attention to the description of the present social and political situation in rural areas which continues to be difficult and complex despite the noticeable gradual stabilization. The attention of party members in rural areas, and on specific problems that require urgent solution. It is on this that the political mood of society depends. This task is heavily emphasized in the decision of the seventh Central Committee plenum.

The head of the Agricultural Department of the party Central Committee also drew attention to the fact that there has been a gradual livening in the activities of party organizations in rural areas. The closer cooperation of the elements of the PZPR and those of the ZSL also constitutes a positive phenomenon.

Stanislaw Ziemia then presented to the lecturers the conclusions arrived at on the basis of the local checks carried out by the operational groups and the comprehensive campaign of checks carried out by the Supreme Chamber of Control. The speaker also presented some elements of the draft plan for the development of agriculture in the period 1982-1985, which is now being drawn up: This plan will provide the conditions necessary to secure Poland's self-sufficiency in the field of food supplies. The remaining part of the conference was filled by answers to questions raised by the party lecturers.

CONTROL COMMISSION PRESIDIUUM ASSESSES ACTIVITIES

LD311844 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] A Central Party Control Commission [CKKP] Presidium meeting was held today, chaired by CKKP Chairman Jerzy Urbanski.

The president assessed the activity of the party control commissions at voivodship and primary levels in the period following the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress. The work of party control commissions in martial law conditions was discussed in great depth. It was ascertained that party control commissions at all levels have actively joined the party-wide current of activity aimed at the implementation of the seventh Central Committee plenum resolution and of the decisions of the fourth CKKP plenum. They pay particularly great attention to purging party ranks of casual party members who are politically unstable and demoralized -- something that is conducive to strengthening and consolidating the party on the basis of ideological, political and organizational principles defined by the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress.

The presidium then acquainted itself with a report on the control of party jurisdiction which is just beginning in nine voivodships, and which is being conducted by special teams comprising CKKP members, political workers and social activists.

The work of CKKP adjudgement teams and voivodship party control commissions in the first quarter of this year was also discussed at the presidium session. It was assessed that the work is, in general, proceeding properly. Nevertheless, because of the transgressions in party adjudgement which occur from time to time, it was pointed out that adjudgement teams in examining cases of party members should maintain the required objectivity, apply punishment commensurate to the offences committee, and observe the principle of applying it according to the PZPR statute and CKKP rules.

The need to make full use of the education aspect of party adjudgement was also stressed. The presidium took the view that the activity of party control commissions at all levels should center primarily on the implementation of tasks stemming from the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress, the Seventh Central Committee Plenum and the fourth CKKP plenum, this activity should be characterized by close adherence to party principles, the necessary political prudence and a great sense of responsibility.

ROUNDUP OF PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES 31 MAR

Czyrek at Mazowsze Factory

LD312132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs met today with party activists of the Mazowsze petrochemical factory. During the meeting he reported on current international matters and the tasks of Polish foreign policy. He also presented the results of the recent party and state delegation visit to the GDR.

Siwak Chairs Complaints Body

LD312100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The commission for proposals, complaints and reports from the population to the PZPR Central Committee held its second session in Warsaw today.

The session discussed the draft guidelines of the party Central Committee Secretariat concerning the examination and the effectiveness of settling problems arising from letters, complaints and proposals addressed to party echelons. Albin Siwak, chairman of the commission and member of the PZPR Politburo, chaired the session.

Albin Siwak stressed that all the problems which people bring to party officials must be heard patiently and examined. The renewal and strengthening of the party's authority in the community depends on the way in which these problems are settled. The failure in the past to pay attention to voices in the community was one of the main causes for the emergence of the crises which the state is now experiencing.

The discussion noted that the draft guidelines, in comparison with documents in force now, meet the needs of the community on a much broader scale. The participants postulated that in cases which must be acted on without delay, intervention groups consisting of party activists and employees of relevant cells in institutions and organizations need to be formed.

The commission approved the draft guidelines, the final version of which will be the subject of a session of the party Central Committee Secretariat in April.

Wozniak at Warsaw Committee

LD312102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Party voivodship committees are holding plenary sessions in several towns today. The session in Warsaw deals with housing construction in the capital and in Warsaw voivodship. Stanislaw Galecki, secretary of the voivodship committee, and Lt Gen Mieczyslaw Debicki, mayor of Warsaw, talked about this. The needs of construction in the capital and in Warsaw voivodship were discussed.

The Warsaw session, which is chaired by Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the voivodship committee, is attended by Marian Wozniak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the planning commission at the council of ministers; and Stanislaw Kukuryka, chairman of the Central Union of Housing Construction Cooperatives.

CHAIRMAN KRZYZAGORSKI VIEWS JOURNALISTS' POSITION

AU311629 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[Jan Rozdzynski interview with Klemens Krzyzagorski, chairman of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic: "Choice and Responsibility" -- date and place not given]

[Text] Public opinion is interested in the recent changes in the Polish journalist community. Your PAP correspondent had an interview in this connection with Klemens Krzyzagorski, chairman of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic.

[Question] On 24 March PAP reported that the mayor of Warsaw had decided to register your association, of which you are the chairman. Your association is a new creative-professional organization of Polish journalists. How has it come into being?

[Answer] We have set up a new organizational representation of the journalists community because the old Association of Polish Journalists was dissolved and crossed out of the appropriate register.

[Question] Was the decision to dissolve that association inevitable?

[Answer] It was not.

[Question] Would you comment on that?

[Answer] I think a restatement of the facts should suffice. The extraordinary congress of the old association, which was held on 29-31 October 1980, adopted a new statute and elected new authorities. The statute made it mandatory for the association's council to evaluate-- within a year of the congress at the latest -- the activities of the chairman, deputy chairman and members of the main administration and to give or not give them a vote of confidence in a secret ballot. The association's council did not do so by the statutory deadline and has not made any efforts during the 3 long months of martial law to catch up with its duties.

[Question] Do you think that such efforts would have been effective?

[Answer] I do not know, but the council should have made efforts, because it accepted its election, which means that it assumed responsibility not only for itself and its personal destiny, but also for the destiny of the entire community. It assumed this responsibility not only in easy situations conducive to mutual adoration, but precisely in the most difficult situations. What is more, in the case of a political profession such as journalism, it was necessary to assume shared responsibility for ensuring that the people pay the least price for martial law -- that is, responsibility for collective awareness and social conduct. It was also necessary to create mutual understanding between the constitutional authorities and the martial law administration, on the one hand, and the nation's basic social classes on the other. This should have been done at least on the basis of the principle, with which Marxists are quite familiar, that "freedom is a conscious necessity," or on the basis of social pragmatism, which implies that the state's repressive power declines as social tensions decline, as the climate of agreement is established and as the collective sense of national interests and the ethos and collective and mutually supportive work are rehabilitated.

[Question] You are talking about imponderables....

[Answer] No, I am not. I am talking about two attitudes to reality as it is: about the daring attitude and about the positivist attitude. It is good to be daring, but only on one's own account and, at the most, on the account of one's family. At times, it pays to be daring because it produces popularity, which flatters our vanity. At times it is difficult not to be daring, because we want to please those whose opinions we value most.

Nevertheless, when you bear responsibility for larger social groups you must be moderate. You must have aims that are feasible and socially not too expensive, you must look for positive solutions and have trust in the work on which collective existence is founded. This is precisely how I see the contemporary positivism of social activity.

[Question] You still have not answered my question whether the authorities of the suspended Association of Polish Journalists were able to defend their organization -- legally and effectively?

[Answer] The facts also can answer this question. The leading functionaries of the Pax Association were able to negotiate, with the Warsaw city office, a decision by which the suspension of Pax was waived for a day. On 23 January -- almost 6 weeks after martial law -- they held a meeting that made it possible for them to resume normal statutory activities as of 30 January. The leaders of several other associations, which are now in operation, successfully negotiated with the registration authorities. Intellectuals and various artists have started talks, and the Warsaw city office is now considering requests for the reinstatement of their associations. As you see, opportunities were there, but you had to use them as soon as possible.

[Question] When?

[Answer] When the given community most needed such negotiations.

[Question] How did the statutory leaders of the Association of Polish Journalists behave when martial law was proclaimed?

[Answer] They chose individual paths of retreat, which best characterizes their behavior. They had abandoned their community on 13 December 1981 -- that is, 2 days before the association was suspended. They did not go for political talks, which might have led to assuaging the dramatic situation in which some members of the association found themselves. They did not even take advantage of the legal premises for such talks as provided for by article 16 of the "association law," which states that "if an association does not dissolve itself within 2 months of its suspension, the suspension in question lapses." I think that in the second half of last February it was possible to defend the organizational identity and legal status of the association on the basis of the self-appraisal of the activities of the statutory authorities, of the personal changes in these authorities and of the future action program. It was in that sense that I said that the dissolution of the Association of Polish Journalists was not inevitable. However, in the second half of March this dissolution became a fact because the legal possibilities had not been used. Unfortunately!

[Question] This shows that martial law has brought to light the journalist community's differences in ideological attitudes, political orientations and behavior?

[Answer] Exactly. Perhaps it has thrown them into glaring relief because these differences could already be read into the debates of the extraordinary congress of journalists. Later on, they were articulated in public statements -- in the protest of the Lodz group of journalists against a lower court's verdict in the case of journalists Tadeusz Samitowski and in the protest of the Warsaw group of journalists against the one-sided appraisal of the stalemate in the July negotiations with Solidarity -- an appraisal that grossly chided the government. As the atmosphere in the Warsaw house of journalists became increasingly neurotic and the impudence of some leaders of the Association of Polish Journalists was reaching the international arena, criticism within the association itself continued to mount. This, in my view, explains why in our 94-member founding committee there are 10 members of the supreme authorities of the former Association of Polish Journalists, six chairmen and members of the local boards and 15 leading members of creative clubs.

[Question] The founding committee created an organization which is entering forsaken territory. What is its program?

[Answer] We explained the program in our declaration entitled "Our Aims and Tasks" which was published in the press. I need only remind you that in that declaration, we critically appraised the theory and practice of the "propaganda of success" and the former style of running mass media, and we announced our activities for the cause of renewal, or, to put it a better way, of socialist rebirth -- also the renewal of this area in our lives.

[Question] What kind of statute are you presenting?

[Answer] We want to be heirs to the best traditions of the Polish Journalists' Association, and also to undertake the implementation of those decisions which were announced at the extraordinary congress in October 1980 and have not been implemented yet. Of course, I am talking about rational decisions. We are also inheriting certain features of the Polish Journalists' Association's structural organization. For example, we have elected an intervention committee, which will defend the interests of all journalists, regardless of whether they apply to join the association or not. We feel generally responsible for the personal fortunes of all journalists, also those who found themselves in a worse situation than the full-time employees in the press, radio and TV.

[Question] Does that mean that the members of the former Polish Journalists' Association automatically become members of your association?

[Answer] No, the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic is a new legal "entity," so one has to apply to join it by filling in a membership application form. We have appointed plenipotentiaries for all voivodships and all journalists circles in Warsaw; they have the statute and blank application forms. Of course, we will take into consideration SD members' membership in the former Polish Journalists' Association, and we are gathering senior citizens in a group of senior journalists. We will offer friendly aid, legal as well as social, to these people, and also to journalists who are currently unemployed. After all, we also count on their help in our activities.

[Question] In the former Polish Journalists' Association, a code of professional conduct by journalists was in force. How do you intend to settle this issue?

[Answer] Exactly the same way. We have accepted this code as binding on all members of our association.

[Question] What is your attitude toward the International Journalists' Organization?

[Answer] Polish journalists were cofounders of this organization, and so we are also inheriting this tradition of participation in international organizations.

[Question] Where is the seat of the association's executive authorities?

[Answer] In Warsaw, at 61 Wspolna Street.

[Question] What is the fate of the journalists' building in Foksal Street and the property of the former Polish Journalists' Association?

[Answer] The "law on associations" deals with this in Article 27. This regulation states that "the property of a dissolved association...will be used for a purpose laid down by the registering authority."

[Question] Do you think that your association will win the support of journalists?

[Answer] Support? It is we and our initiative that are supporting the journalists in their aspirations, aims and rights; in their aspirations to practice their profession in a creative manner, which means jointly creating a system of social communication as will effectively prevent the alienation of the authorities and the political and social crisis connected with this; and in their efforts to achieve credibility, professional worthiness and social prestige for journalists, which was weakened not only during the seventies, but also last year, when the journalist profession was unable to tell the community the truth about itself. We want to defend society against itself and, finally, the journalists' right to social security.

We wrote this into our statute, and the first journalists' circles are already springing up wherever the statute's contents have been made known. And when we have built up the new organization's full structure, we will hold the first congress, which will decide on everything, even on the organization's new name. We are only temporary authorities. More than this, we are only a working group which, under a very difficult situation for the country and journalists, has decided to take upon itself as much as any responsible person ought to take.

DAILY EDITOR CALLS FOR NEW TU MOVEMENT, LAW

LD292116 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Mar (PAP) -- A leading Polish political writer today called for building a Polish trade union movement anew and said that a plain restoration of Solidarnosc structures was impossible.

The editor-in-chief of ZYCIE WARSZAWY, Zdzislaw Morawski, said today in his mass-circulation newspaper that the Polish authorities, who had proclaimed martial law to block the counter-revolutionary forces operating under the Solidarnosc signboard, could not plainly restore the union with its authorities, statutes, structures and particularly with its political masterminds which negated the fundamental principles of Poland's socio-political system and her alliances.

"The answer is obvious. Martial law was not proclaimed just to recognize its causes as non-existent. Hence (such plain restoration) is impossible," Morawski declared.

In this context, he postulated that all suspended unions be dissolved and that the movement be formed anew, a plan which he termed the only feasible and politically honest solution to the problem.

Among guarantees to prevent future trade unions from being biased by political actions, Morawski pointed to the creation of a strict framework for union activity under a new law on trade unions and to the strength of the state and its structures concerned with the observance of law and public order.

"Till last December, our state, weakened by years of erroneous policy pursued over the last decade and earlier, alongside attacks by opposition forces and enemies at home and abroad, was treated by many political opponents as a paper tiger. This however proved to be a miscalculation. The former weakness has now been more than compensated," Morawski said.

MAJOR WRITES ON NATIONAL ACCORD FRONT CONCEPT

LD311816 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Mar (PAP) -- The concept of a front of national accord put forward by the party at the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, is an important political event with historic consequences for the future of the Polish people, and also for further development of the theory of socialist construction in Poland, writes Maj (Zbigniew Kumos) in the army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

Meeting with the expectations of the Polish people, the party, putting forward the slogans of the front of national accord, confirmed that it is a political force able to attract around its program the broadest public circles, for which the ideals of freedom, peace and socialism are dear.

The tasks which face the people today cannot be resolved exclusively by the forces of the party or by the forces of the working class alone. And the country cannot be led out of crisis [words indistinct] (?actions) of the party in a broad front of patriotic forces of progress and democracy. The development of socialist democracy and the strengthening of the state are, however, not spontaneous processes. There exists a constant need to overcome tendencies leading to destabilization of the state and or organs of power, and also tendencies toward the use of institutions of socialist democracy to sow disorder and anarchy. All those who wish to live in calm, need accord. Poland needs its, Major (Z. Kumas) writes in conclusion.

WROCLAW PZPR SCHOOL DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED

PM290815 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 8 Mar 82 p 2

[Unattributed interview with Tadeusz Penkala, director of Wroclaw PZPR School: "A Theoretical Foundation" -- date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] A voivodship party school has been active in Wroclaw. We asked its director -- Comrade Tadeusz Penkala -- to tell us about that institutions work and its objectives.

GAZETA ROBOTNICZA: Is this school a new departure?

T. Penkala: In our country yes. But in the GDR, for instance, which I have recently visited, there is a party school in every Bezirk center. These schools have long been active there.

GAZETA ROBOTNICZA: As far as I know, the Wroclaw School has been operational since October 1981....

T. Penkala: Yes. And so far it has been the only institution of this kind in our country. Admittedly there are two intervoivodship party schools -- in Katowice and Bydgoszcz -- but their sphere of activities is narrower and so is that of the school which is now being set up in Lodz. We combine intramural studies with various forms of studies which have hitherto fallen within the province of the voivodship ideological training center. The main objectives of the school, which has been set up on the PZPR voivodship committee's initiative, is to train party cadres in Marxist-Leninist science as the theoretical foundation of the party's programmatic and practical strategy, as well as in any sphere of specialized studies chosen.

We would like to combine training with molding attitudes and opinions and developing in the students the habit and necessity of self-improvement.

We have set various tasks for ourselves, organizing training along systematical lines. We program for and organize seminars and both short-term and long-term courses (extramural tuition) for the political aktiv of city section committees, city committees, main city committees and main committees as well as for enterprises secretaries and activists, primary party organization secretaries and party apparatus officials. We run evening courses (the Evening University of Marxism-Leninism), furthermore, we are planning to open in April 3-month two-grade intramural training courses. The first, basic course provides for training comprising three branches of Marxism (Marxist philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism) as well as for tuition in the history of the party and the workers movement. The second grade of training is to include specialized studies relating to economics, philosophy and ideology, political science and history and the theory and organization of party work.

Programming for general training for members and candidate members of primary party organizations falls within our province. We have also been entrusted with the task of programming and organizing theoretical conferences and seminars for activists engaged in propaganda work. One such 3-day seminar for voivodship committee lecturers and instructors at the Evening University of Marxism-Leninism has already been organized. It was devoted to a discussion concerning the causes of the crisis and ways of extricating ourselves from it and also to crucial problems connected with the economic reform. Anyway, I have mentioned only some of the duties which we have shouldered.

GAZETA ROBOTNICZA: It seems that efforts are being made to rapidly make up for lost time....

T. Penkala: It is true that there is a lot of work to catch up with. For many years the importance of ideological work was not appreciated. It was depreciated and treated like a tool. Instead of being utilized to teach people how to apply Marxist methods for analyzing, elucidating and assessing social processes and phenomena, it was frequently used to justify the activities of the party and state leadership.

GAZETA ROBOTNICZA: Will all this change now?

T. Penkala: We are seeking to ensure a change.

GAZETA ROBOTNICZA: And how are your training proposals being received by the students?

T. Penkala: It would be difficult to attempt to make a complete assessment. It is too early for this. However, maybe I can venture to explain that during training sessions students not only put forward questions concerning current socioeconomic policy but also demand that fundamental theoretical problems be discussed at greater length and ask about the principles of Marxist-Leninist theory, Leninist organizational principles and party activities. This is due, among other things, to the fact that many comrades are acting as party officials for the first time.

GAZETA ROBOTNICZA: But after all they surely should have become familiarized with fundamental problems, indeed those principles, much earlier. At least at the time when they became party members. So it is necessary to catch up with work which would have been done many years ago. Do you have an adequate staff to do this?

T. Penkala: Fortunately we have here a basis in the form of institutions of higher learning. Some 50 scientific workers with obvious Marxist leanings -- mainly from social science institutes -- cooperate with the voivodship party school. The school employs 12 such workers, including 7 workers from Wroclaw colleges (political scientists, philosophers and economists). The school's scope is wide but this does not mean that we want to concern ourselves with everything. We take into account not only needs but also possibilities. We would like Wroclaw to specialize in the spheres in which it has a cadre basis. What I have in mind are studies specializing in socioeconomic policy and international economic relations (especially within the CEMA framework) as well as studies relating to ideological and cultural policy. We would also like to initiate studies relating to party organization and working methods in view of the importance of problems connected with our efforts to increase the effectiveness of party work.

GAZETA ROBOTNICZA: These are large-scale plans. Maybe it would be worthwhile stating how far they have been implemented.

T. Penkala: As far as short-term training is concerned, we have completed one such series of courses. It consisted of 42 courses in which 2,100 comrades -- most of them primary and branch party organization first secretaries -- participated. We are now in the middle of a second round of courses which has involved 18 regional organizations and will train some 900 comrades. Within the framework of studies relating to the economic reform some long-term (annual) courses are also being run (5 hours of tuition is given every 2 weeks). Among the students concerned are plant committee first secretaries as well as propaganda and economic affairs secretaries from distinct committees.

A television course devoted to the economic reform, which is soon to be repeated, has also been organized. Every 2 weeks heads of ideological and training work centers meet at seminars. As a rule the Evening University of Marxism-Leninism runs courses at 12 of its branches for the party and economic aktiv and teachers. It is planned to increase the number of Evening University of Marxism-Leninism branches and expand training within the community.

Lecturers play an important role in explaining and promoting party policy, especially under martial law conditions. In order to ensure that lecturers are increasingly well prepared for delivering their lectures, the voivodship party school has replaced monthly seminars with weekly seminars in which voivodship committee secretaries, heads of voivodship committee departments, central committee lecturers and scientific workers from colleges participate. In January and February alone voivodship committee lecturers delivered 96 lectures in enterprises, primary organizations and specific sociovocational circles. Meetings with Central Committee lecturers have been organized for some 400 people in 8 enterprises within the framework of the activities of PZPR Central Committee lecturers. In addition, voivodship committee lecturers have delivered 25 lectures in Wroclaw colleges and secondary schools to explain why it was absolutely necessary to introduce martial law. It is planned to set up lecture centers attached to primary organizations and larger enterprises.

We will also soon open a higher party school where some open lectures will be delivered monthly by leading politicians and scientists for both party members and people not belonging to the party.

In view of the importance of the general training of party members and candidate members, which has been implemented in the form of training sessions within the framework of primary party organizations and branch party organizations, in which neglect has probably been most apparent, the voivodship party school has initiated the preparation of auxiliary materials in the form of reports. So far six subjects have been dealt with and the following reports have been published: "Party Activities Under Martial Law: Why It Was Imperative To Introduce Martial Law"; "Leninist Principles of Party Organization and Activities and Their Implementation Under Martial Law"; "The Economic Reform -- Price Changes and the Compensation System"; and "The Nature, Aims, Role and Principles of PZPR Activities According to the Rules Adopted at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress."

GAZETA ROBOTNICZA: And what are the main thematic units?

T. Penkala: Political training takes place within the framework of the following units:

Philosophical and ideological education, which includes the main problems of Marxist-Leninist philosophy and ideology and scientific socialism;

Economic education, which includes the principles of political economy and the main problems of socioeconomic policy as stated in the program adopted by the ninth congress as well as problems connected with the economic reform;

Education in political science, dealing with the main problems of the theory and practice of the party's functioning as well as with problems connected with the organization of and methods used in party work; and

Historical education, which deals with the main problems concerning both the Polish and the international workers movements as well as Polish history -- this important discipline has so far been a weak link in the voivodship party school's activities.

GAZETA ROBOTNICZA: Do you have adequate material facilities?

T. Penkala: We have one lecture room and three seminar rooms equipped with audiovisual apparatus. Much of our work has been done "in the field," that is, at regional party work centers. Furthermore, the voivodship party school has a library with 30,000 volumes. Scientific workers and college students also take advantage of it.

GAZETA ROBOTNICZA: As we know, in the past 12 months or so dissensions have become apparent not only among the community but also within the party itself. After all, even some principles have been interpreted in various ways. Consolidation is imperative. To what extent do your activities help to ensure it?

T. Penkala: The problem of the party's ideological consolidation has become a crucial importance. Consolidation is a prerequisite for a genuine fulfillment by the party of its leading and guiding role. It is impossible to achieve party unity without familiarity with Marxist-Leninist principles and their acceptance by party members. "Surely I do not have to stress the fact that ideological training plays an important role in efforts aimed at achieving this objective. We prefer a form of training involving discussions and seminars conducive to exchanges of views. So teaching and lecturing cadres play a leading role within the party training system. The effectiveness of ideological and political training largely depends on their ideological commitment and teaching abilities.

Within the framework of the training process we seek to implement the principle of unity between theory and practice and between the elucidation and assessment of social processes. For whenever you emphasize only the cognitive aspect of social phenomena while avoiding their assessment, training becomes abstract and unreal and fails to arouse any keener interest and commitment on the part of the participants. And if you emphasize only the assessment of phenomena while failing to explain them, training develops verbal features and becomes rather unconvincing.

GAZETA ROBOTNICZA: Thank you for the interview.

'CONSPIRATORIAL' ACTIVITIES AT SCHOOLS REVEALED

AU311453 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Mar 82 p 3

[Bohdana Gajdeczkowa report: "The School and Education -- the Case of Senior-Grade Pupil Jan K."]

[Excerpts] In Krzeszowice, pupils distributed leaflets; in Chelm, several 17-year-old youths created stencils and mimeographed posters against the authorities; and in Elblag, young people associated themselves with an illegal organization. Because of their young age, all of them obtained suspended sentences and were placed under tutelage.

Quoted above are daily press reports signaling a disturbing phenomenon in secondary schools. Fortunately, it is not widespread, nonetheless it occurs.

When, a few weeks ago, people in the Brodnica general-education high school learned that senior-grade pupil Jan K. was arrested for belonging to an illegal organization, nobody would believe the news. Jan's classmates were the most surprised. Not one of them could have guessed that a boy who was not remarkable for his activities would be capable of that.

"Most pupils disapproved of his behavior," Ludwika Lojek-Gesicka, class headmistress, said. "What did he need that for, he was too old for such behavior -- those were the typical opinions of the pupils. There were also attempts to defend him by saying that, on the contrary, he was young and childishly imprudent."

Stefan Bilski, school director, told me that Jan K. moved there from another school, had trouble learning and repeated a grade. However, the teachers had no trouble with him. The headmistress also remembered that in an essay written a few months before, "What Is My Motto in Life," Jan K. wrote: "My motto in life is the struggle for justice in daily practice."

"The school has long ago ceased to be the only source of information," Ludwika Lojek-Gesicka added. "The pupils willingly listen to everything that is not official. The adults critically screen various 'truths' in circulation, but youths are credulous."

"After the Jan K. incident, a party meeting was held. At the meeting we discussed not so much the case, which was very painful to all of us, as preventive measures for the future," Janusz Szysko, member of the executive body of the school basic party organization, said. "What we regard as preventive measures are above all knowledge and arguments which should help social science teachers in class discussions. Youths must also be taught to understand the mechanisms of political life. A significant part of the public lacks such an understanding, and this results in simplified ideas, in the acceptance of circumstantial attractive slogans appealing to the emotions and based on daily troubles."

At the institute for the study of youths, the attitudes and views of the younger generation were examined through the prism of the Polish reality in 1981. Dr Bozena Czyskowska in particular said that young people identified the process of renewal in the country's public life primarily with moral renewal, with the endeavors to put into effect the principles of a moral order providing everyone with conditions for full development. Since the power elite is guilty, it must be punished. Brought to life by the August workers' protest against the irregularities in the country's life, Solidarity is the only one who is right. Those who represent such a way of thinking are looking for the culprits and for deliverers. Unable to analyze entanglements, contradictions and social conflicts, lacking the skills of political thinking, they regard moral categories as the only source of the crisis in Poland.

At the Ministry of Education and Training, I was told that none of the organizations that abundantly mushroomed in the last 2 years was noticeable now. Nonetheless, at some schools young people are reluctant to accept the rigors of martial law, are unwilling to see why they were imposed.

The need for "airing" the school educational system has been discussed for a long time. In their discussions teachers have already indicated the elements which should be removed from the system so that it serves the proper development of young people. Conclusions drawn from those discussions and from the experiences of the last 2 years should be reflected in the theses of the verified model of school education.

The schools now possess conditions for normal work. And such work is taking place. All disorders of a political nature have their sources in the school. However, can the teachers be free of concern for their pupils? In the throng of daily obligations, no one must forget that, as a result of the crisis experienced by all, many pupils have been physically impaired. The effects of the shock still continue. They may bring about various attitudes: the negation of everything taking place in the country, a consumer's attitude to life, or indifference to public affairs. Young people must be helped to get rid of such attitudes; they must be helped at least to a fair evaluation of the reality, and evaluation based on adherence to the principles of socialism.

Schools and teachers alone must not be blamed for Jan K. and other similar cases. They are not the only ones responsible for the molding of sober citizens. A great deal has been said and written about the need for forming a uniform front for education, for cooperation among the school, the family, youth organizations, administrative bodies and enterprises in preparing young people for the fulfillment of civil duties. That is a public issue which must be reexamined.

The task of enormous importance is to orient the pupils not toward current politics, for which they are still immature, but toward organic work: on various intellectual movements aimed at expanding knowledge beyond the school curricula, and on public activities to meet internal school needs and to serve those in need in the nearest community. What educates are realities, and not declarations. And that is what we owe them.

At the same time we must convince all potential Jan K.'s that "the struggle for justice in daily practice" must not be waged in the conspiratorial opposition.

WASTED MEAT, FOODSTUFFS DISCOVERED NEAR BELCHATOW

LD311720 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] We have already reported that over 1,300 kg of meat offal worth over Z130,000 were found in forests near Belchatow.

The offal was disposed of by employees of the Megawat canteen which belongs to the social services enterprise at the Belchatow-Pomeranian power plant construction combinat.

Inventories carried out in the warehouse disclosed foodstuffs worth over Z250,000 no longer edible. Militiamen have also found another dumping ground where meat has been thrown away.

In total, food worth almost Z500,000 has been wasted. Investigation into this outrageous case continues. The manager of the warehouse and the stock clerk have been arrested and dismissed from their jobs. A special commission set up by the Piotrkow voivoda is also active.

FORMER KRAKOW PZPR OFFICIALS' TRIAL BEGINS

LD010926 Warsaw PAP in English 0903 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Apr (PAP) -- A group of former officials from the Krakow Voivodship involved in the so-called "Myslenice scandal" has gone on trial before the voivodship court in Krakow.

Among the defendants are the former head of the city and region of Myslenice Janusz Gedlek, the former first secretary of the PUWP Committee in Myslenice Stanislaw Durbacz, the former head of the organizing department of the PUWP Committee in Krakow Boleslaw Grzesiak, and the former secretary of the PUWP Committee in Myslenice Jerzy Reszuto, who are accused of abusing their posts to gain material profit.

The trial is expected to continue for a few months. Apart from the public prosecutor, farmers from the rural commune of Myslenice who were wronged by the decisions of the former officials, have been called in to act as private prosecutors.

At present legal proceedings are carried out in several score cases concerning persons holding in the past more or less prominent posts, among them voivodas, secretaries of party voivodship committees, directors of various enterprises.

In the second half of April, a trial of the former First Deputy Engineering Industry Minister Janusz Szotek is to open in Warsaw.

STRIKE LEADERS GIVEN SUSPENDED SENTENCES

LD311754 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The Wroclaw Voivodship court trial of persons accused of organizing strikes at the Wroclaw Technical University from 13-15 December last year, has ended.

On the last day of the trial the court abandoned summary proceedings. On finding the accused guilty of leading the strike action, the court sentenced student Bernard Afeltowicz to 1 year's imprisonment, former pro-rector of the university, Prof Andrzej Wiszniewski to 2 years imprisonment, and Dr Andrzej Olszewski to 18 months imprisonment.

The court conditionally suspended the sentences for all accused for a period of 2 years, and at the same time ordered them to be released from detention.

PZPR ORGAN CALLS BUCKLEY'S MISSION 'FRUITLESS'

AU261454 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Mar 82 p 7

[Krystyna Szelestowska commentary: "Buckley's Fruitless Mission"]

[Text] Having visited five West European capitals -- Paris, Bonn, London, Rome and Brussels -- James Buckley's mission has returned to Washington after a 5-week absence. The mission sent out to Europe by President Reagan had two tasks to fulfill: to attempt once more to torpedo the great transaction concerning the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline and the supplies of Soviet gas, and to induce the allies of the United States to agree to further and much more severe economic sanctions against the USSR, Poland and other socialist states.

Such sanctions were worked out by Washington, and the Western press -- citing White House press leaks -- wrote about the plans to further tighten the conditions on which all future loans would be granted to the socialist countries, and to greatly curb the supplies of machines, installations and technologies for the CEMA countries. The United States has even provided for severe penalties on Western firms refusing to toe the line of the U.S. firms and to stop exports to the USSR. Such penalties include breaking off cooperation and withdrawing technologies and capital.

However, the fact is that the U.S. allies do not intend to succumb to yet another U.S. pressure. Buckley was given a "no" in all five capitals in the case of the gas pipeline and other sanctions. These replies were unequivocal, although the climate and tone of the talks differed. Even in London, where President Reagan's envoy was given the warmest reception, Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington dispelled all doubts on the eve of the visit when he said: "I am against further sanctions and do not support them."

In Paris, where the U.S. delegation was given a very cool reception, External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson reaffirmed the familiar stand of the French Government firmly expressed by President F. Mitterrand during his recent visit in Washington: "Western Europe cannot accept everything the United States proposes, especially when the interests of the partners are at odds." The same thing happened in Bonn and even in Rome, which is a capital regarded as the most loyal ally in NATO to the U.S.

The United States is enforcing sanctions and economic war in order to weaken the USSR and the entire socialist community, and the postwar balance of power in Europe. This is not in the interest of Washington's European partners, who are afraid that a breakdown in economic cooperation and drastic reductions in East-West trade, which is such an important pillar of detente, may shake up the peaceful promontory erected in Europe and, especially, to create a climate of cold war and worsen the conditions of security all over Europe.

Fears that the Eastern markets, including the enormous Soviet market, may be lost is another reason for reluctance vis-a-vis the U.S. sanctions. This reason is now decisive. In an era of economic crisis, increasing unemployment and the inability of many factories to fully exploit their production potential, every restriction on cooperation portends dangerous economic and social consequences. It is common knowledge that the orders placed by the socialist countries provide employment for at least 500,000 workers in Western Europe. In its editorial commentary following J. Buckley's visit, the London TIMES wrote unambiguously: "Europe badly needs the jobs that East-West trade creates. It also needs Soviet raw materials and energy. The sanctions applied against the socialist countries cost Western Europe much more than they cost the United States."

It seems that this truth is beginning to influence the European allies of the United States and to make them take thought and sober up. That is why James Buckley has returned to Washington without the Western partners' agreement to new sanctions and to the breach of the contract of the century, which will be fulfilled as agreed. Washington has to come to terms with such a turn of affairs.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD312030 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpts] A delegation of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society ended its 3-day talks today with representatives of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. After the talks in the house of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society in Warsaw a protocol was signed on cooperation between the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, the Soviet Union, the societies of friendship and cultural communications with abroad as well as with the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society.

In the afternoon Boris Aristov, Soviet ambassador to Poland, met the activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and the Soviet delegation. Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, participated in the meeting.

GENERAL JARUZELSKI TO VISIT CSSR 'NEXT WEEK'

LD311038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0938 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Prague, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- It has been learned in Prague that a Polish party and state delegation led by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski will visit Czechoslovakia at the beginning of next week. The visit is expected to last only 1 day. It will be used for intensive talks with top Czechoslovak party and state leaders. Informed sources in Prague do not rule out the possibility that Jaruzelski may soon visit other countries, probably member-countries of the Warsaw Pact.

CSSR'S ALOIS INDRA CONCLUDES VISIT 25 MARCH

LD251636 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] A CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia, visited Poland from 23 March until today at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

Alois Indra was received by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation. He also met the entire delegation. The meeting was attended by PZPR Central Committee Politburo members Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Czyrek, Hieronim Kubiak and Stefan Olszowski, and by candidate members Czeslaw Kiszczak, Floraj Siwicki and Marian Wozniak. Experiences in party work and in implementing the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and of the 16th CPCZ Congress were exchanged. Matters concerning universal development and the deepening of cooperation between the two fraternal countries and parties were also discussed.

Alois Indra also visited Sejm speaker Stanislaw Gucwa and delivered a lecture at the PZPR Central Committee's Higher School of Social Sciences.

PROTOCOL WITH CUBA INCREASES CURRENT YEAR TRADE

LD311226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] A Polish-Cuban protocol on increased trade exchange in the current year has been signed in Warsaw. From Cuba we will import mainly agricultural food products for the supply of our internal market, including sugar, citrus fruit, paprika, jams, juices, honey, cigarettes and some raw materials, for example nickel oxide and chipboard. The Polish side will supply to Cuba mainly various machines and equipment, as well as agricultural aircraft, and cars.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD; CEAUSESCU SPEAKS

AU311845 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today chaired the RCP Central Committee plenum. The plenum unanimously adopted the following agenda:

1. Report on the economic financial situation of the overall national economy on the basis of the 1981 inventory;
2. Report on the implementation of the energy program in the 1981-85 5-year plan, and the development of the country's energy basis up to 1990;
3. Report on the results of the livestock census on 1 February 1982, and certain measures aimed at implementing the program of regional self-management and self-supply, and ensuring supplies for the people under favorable conditions;
4. Report on the number, composition and organizational structure of the party on 31 December 1981;
5. Report on the activity carried out in 1981 by the party; state bodies and mass organizations with a view to implementing the party's cadre policy;
6. Report on the activity of resolving proposals, notifications, complaints and applications by working people in 1981;
7. Report on the international activity of the party and state in 1981, and on the major orientations in the 1982 foreign policy.

The plenum is being attended by the first secretaries of the county party committees, cadres from ministries, central institutions and mass organizations, chief editors of the central press and nonmembers of the party Central Committee.

At the conclusion of the plenum, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor. The speech will be published.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BEGINS SESSION 1 APRIL

AU011018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Apr (AGERPRES) -- The session of the Grand National Assembly opened in Bucharest on Thursday morning in the presence of President Nicolae Ceausescu. It debates the bills of work remuneration in cooperative farm units, organization of production and proper use of fodder resources, protection of cultivated plants and of forests, and the regime of pesticides, high quality of products and services meant for nuclear units and plants.

SCINTEIA CRITICIZES RECENT ISRAELI MEASURES

AU311050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 31 Mar 82

["An End Should Be Put to the Repressive Measures of the Israeli Authorities Against the Palestinian Population in the Occupied Territories -- Editorial Printed in SCINTEIA of March 31" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Lately, the news agencies have reported every day incidents and clashes attesting to the mounting tension in the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel following the 1967 War.

In this framework, public opinion in Romania has learned with deep concern and disapproval about the serious, repressive measures taken by the Israel authorities against the Palestinian population in Cisjordan and Gaza. As is known, those territories were occupied 15 years ago by force and are illegally held, against the will of the population and the provisions of a series of UN resolutions. Against the general background of the resistance shown by the freedom-loving population, new elements of tension have occurred, generated by such facts as dismissals from offices by the Israeli military authorities of some Arab mayors who were legitimately elected by the will of the population, imposed state of emergency in various localities in Cisjordan, the brutal reprisal of the Palestinian population's strikes and street demonstrations which resulted in human victims, dead and wounded people, as well as other measures of strengthening the Israeli military domination. Thus, an explosive situation has been created in the zone, which may generate unforeseeable risks, dangerous consequences on the peace in the region.

Occurring shortly after the Israeli decision to annex the Golan Heights area -- adopted in spite of the fundamental norms of international law as well as of the protests of the world public opinion -- the new actions, marked by the brutal use of force against the Palestinian population in the occupied territories, can but poison the climate in that region, bring about further obstacles in the way of a global settlement of the Middle East conflict, and mounting tension, seriously jeopardizing the interests of peace and stability in the zone, fact which runs counter the interests of the respective peoples, Israel's included.

Through the entire unfolding of events over these years, life has demonstrated that the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people to live in a free, sovereign and independent state of its own cannot be stifled by armed repression. The courageous struggle of the Palestinian population in Cisjordan and Gaza, its unflinching resistance enjoy the warm empathy, the full support of the Romanian people and government, of the entire public opinion in the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as of all the people of good faith in the world who nurture respect for the sacred right of each people to be free, to decide its own fate.

The interests of the peoples in that zone, of world peace demand the Israeli authorities to put an end to the repressive measures against the population in Cisjordan and Gaza, to observe the resolutions of the UN Security Council which expressly stipulate the obligation of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967.

One can assess that these very developments confirm the constructive character and the rectitude of the well-known, high-principled stand Romania has constantly taken. As is known, the socialist Republic of Romania firmly and consistently declares for the political settlement of the Middle East conflict, meant to lead to the establishment of a just and durable peace, based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, to the settlement of the Palestinian issue in conformity with the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, to set up a state of its own, to guaranteed independence, with the right of all the states in the region to integrity and sovereignty. As President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized, political and diplomatic efforts should be intensified at present for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, for the building of a new framework of negotiations through the organization of an international conference, with the active participation and under the aegis of the United Nations Organization, with the participation of all the sides involved in the conflict, the Palestine Liberation Organization included -- as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The settlement of the Palestinian people's question on the basis of observing its national rights is, in Romania's opinion, in the conception of Romania's president, a key problem of a peaceful settlement in the Middle East. Firm promoter of the people's right to self-determination, to national independence, Romania considers that everything which contributes to the assertion and promotion of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights corresponds to the interests of peace -- and, on the contrary, any violation, under any form, of those imprescriptible rights, such as the recently adopted measures, flagrantly run counter the interests of peace, the establishment of normal relations of mutual trust.

In this spirit, reasserting their solidarity with the just cause of the Palestinian people, expressing the determination to unswervingly work for the achievement of a global settlement which should lead to the building of a just and durable peace in the Middle East, in harmony with the real interests of all the peoples in the region, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, public opinion consider that the Israeli authorities must immediately give up the illegal actions undertaken, put an end to the repressions in Cisjordan and Gaza, adopt a realistic attitude in keeping with the demands for a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the zone, so that a climate of peace and stability be established in the region as the interests of international security and detente, of peace in the entire world require.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR ENVOY ON LATTER'S REQUEST

AU311618 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, at the latter's request. The ensuing talk took place in a comradely atmosphere.

RCP SECRETARY CAZACU RECEIVES SED ACTIVISTS

AU302022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Mar (AGERPRES) -- On March 30, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received the delegation of activists of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, headed by Bruno Mahlow, deputy chief of section at the CC of the SED, that at the invitation of the CC of the RCP pay a visit of friendship to Romania.

During the talk there was evoked with pleasure the fruitful development of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, between Romania and Germany, in the spirit of the understanding reached between Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, the sides expressing the mutual wish to take further action for expanding and deepening these relations, to the advantage and interest of the peoples in the two countries, of the cause of peace and socialism.

YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS IRAQ; PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU302018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Mar (AGERPRES) -- The delegation of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] UCSAR [Union of Communist Students Associations of Romania] led by Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the UCY, Romanian minister of youth affairs, now on a visit of swap of experience in Iraq, at the invitation of that country's Ministry of Youth and of the General Youth Federation, had an interview with (Jafar Kasim Hamudi), member of the Revolution Command Council.

On the occasion, they emphasized the relations of friendship and collaboration existing between Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and Saddam Husayn, secretary-general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of the Republic of Iraq, who actively and directly actuated the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Iraqi young people.

At the end of the visit, a programme of bilateral collaboration was covenanted and signed between the Union of Communist Youth of Romania and the Ministry of Youth and the General Youth Federation of Iraq for 1982-1983.

CEAUSESCU MEETS GREEK COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER

AU311132 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Evangelos Yiannopoulos, minister of communications of the Hellenic Republic. The guest extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu friendly greetings and cordial wishes on behalf of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. Thanking the guest, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked him to extend warm greetings and best wishes to Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou as well as wishes for prosperity and happiness to the friendly Greek people.

During the meeting, the sides pointed out with satisfaction the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Greece, relations which have continuously developed in recent times. In this respect, the sides emphasized the results attained in developing economic and other cooperation. They expressed the determination to expand and diversify Romanian-Greek cooperation, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, detente, security and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world.

The two sides also exchanged views on topical international issues, particularly Europe. They stressed the importance of resuming the policy of detente, understanding, peace and respect for national independence as well as peacefully resolving problems facing mankind. They also emphasized the need to begin adopting concrete measures to halt the arms race, promote disarmament, primarily nuclear, and halt the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe, without which one cannot conceive of peace and tranquility in Europe and throughout the world.

In this respect, they pointed out the importance of developing cooperation between Balkan countries and turning this region into an area of trust and cooperation, free of nuclear weapons, as part and parcel of a nuclear-free Europe and as an active contribution to the cause of cooperation and peace in the world. The meeting proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

AGERPRES REPORTS ECONOMIC TALKS WITH INDIA

AU311934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Delhi, 31 Mar (AGERPRES) -- Ion Constantinescu, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Romania, now in Delhi, met Shivraj Patil, minister of commerce of India, C.P.N. Singh, minister of state for science and technology, head of the electronics department, and G.K. (Devarajalu), chairman of the Indian Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry. During the meetings, they discussed new measures for the intensification of the Romanian-Indian relations in trade exchanges and economic and technico-scientific cooperation.

MUSLIM DELEGATION VISITS UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

AU311936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 Mar (AGERPRES) -- The delegation of the Muslim denomination of Romania, led by Mufti Yacub Mehmet, now visiting the United Arab Emirates, was received on March 30, 1982 by the head of state, Amir Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. During the interview, the head of state appreciated that the visit would contribute to better acquaintance between the two peoples, as well as to the development of the cooperation in all domains, inclusive of the material and spiritual fields, between the two countries.

NEW PRISTINA UNIVERSITY DISTURBANCE 31 MARCH

Militia Present

AU312128 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Occupants of the Pristina student center tonight again disturbed public order and peace. At about 2000, they whistled and shouted in the courtyard of the student center, and this caused alarm among the inhabitants of the Pristina (Upijana) housing area. The instigators of disorder withdrew into student dormitories at the intervention of militia which surrounded the student center.

Cafeteria Damage

AU010920 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] The disorders and hostile provocations at the student center in Pristina last night began, it was officially announced today, with a fight among a group of students during dinner at the cafeteria. After the fight in which chairs and tables were broken, the rowdies gathered in the yard between the student cafeteria and the dormitories and shouted the well-known hostile slogans, "Kosovo-Republic," "Whoever Is Not With Us Is a Traitor," and others.

The hostile group was dispersed after intervention by public security organs. Peace then reigned, it is stressed in the statement by the student center administration, in whose cafeteria 5,500 students had dinner last night.

Actions Termed 'Unsuccessful'

LD011014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Pristina, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- An unsuccessful attempt was made in Pristina last night to organize hostile demonstrations. In this connection the management of the Pristina student center issued an official statement this morning saying that the incident started with a fight between two students who were then joined by several more youths. A group of lecturers and student activists immediately intervened and the cafeteria resumed its normal activity 5 minutes later.

Following this, a group of 15 students gathered in the area between the cafeteria and the adjoining building and started to shout hostile slogans. However, the statement by the management of the center says, they were not joined by any students from the cafeteria who were having their supper at the time and who, as usual, numbered about 5,500.

KRAIGHER CONCLUDES NONALIGNED AFRICA TOUR

Communique With Guinea

AB311500 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Joint communique on visit of SFRY President Sergej Kraigher to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea issued in Conakry on 30 March]

[Text] At the invitation of President Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, the president of the Presidency of the SFRY, Sergej Kraigher, paid an official and friendly visit to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea from 26 to 30 March 1982. During their talks, which took place in an atmosphere of great cordiality and friendship, SFRY President Sergej Kraigher and Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure exchanged views on their bilateral relations, cooperation and current international issues. The two parties also inquired about the experience acquired in the field of social and economic development by the two friendly and nonaligned countries.

The SFRY president expressed satisfaction about the Guinean people's achievements in the economic, social and political fields under the leadership of President Ahmed Sekou Toure and the Guinean Democratic Party.

Those who took part in the talks were, on the Yugoslav side: Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Ferenc Deak, SFRY ambassador to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea; (Alexandar Divic), director of the foreign policy department of the Presidency; and (Nitch Redvic), adviser at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. On the Guinean side: Lansana Beavogui, member of the National Political Bureau [NPB] and prime minister in charge of planning and statistics; N'Famara Keita, member of the NPB and minister of energy; Dr Abdoulaye Toure, member of the NPB and minister of foreign affairs; Mamady Keita, member of the NPB and minister of higher education and scientific research; Gen Lansane Diane, member of the NPB and minister of the People's Army; Abdoulaye Balde, member of the NPB and minister of domestic trade; Toumany Sangare, member of the NPB and minister of agriculture; Fily Cissoko, secretary of the NPB and minister of small and medium enterprises; Senainon Behanzin, member of the NPB and minister of agro-pastoral farms and agricultural cooperatives; Mamourou Toure, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign trade; Siaka Toure, member of the Central Committee and minister of transport; Alfa Bacar Barry, Guinea's ambassador to Yugoslavia; and Joseph Bah Keita, deputy governor of the Central Bank of Guinea.

The two parties expressed satisfaction about the fact that relations between Yugoslavia and Guinea are developing successfully on the basis of traditional friendship, equality in rights and mutual interest and respect. They expressed their desire to continue to intensify and to strengthen their mutual cooperation which characterizes the solid, friendly ties established by Presidents Josip Broz Tito and Ahmed Sekou Toure. The two parties stressed the need to strengthen their economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation in conformity with their excellent political relations.

On their part Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Guinean Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Abdoulaye Toure exchanged views on their activities and those of the nonaligned countries as well as African problems. Member of the Federal Executive Council Vuko Dragasevic and Minister N'Famara Keita had discussions on concrete ways to promoting economic scientific, technical and cultural cooperation. They examined the possibility of Yugoslav enterprises participating in the realization of some economic development projects in Guinea, especially in the field of investments. The two parties expressed appreciation about joint investments undertaken in the field of mining and stressed the need to define more advanced ways of cooperation in this field. They also pointed out the need to achieve an increased and more balanced trade.

Analyzing the international situation, the president of the Presidency of the SFRY and the president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea noted that the world is facing increased international tension, a deterioration in detente, ever-increasing struggles of the great powers for spheres of influence, intensification of the arms race, intimidation through the use of force, military interventions, interference in the internal affairs of other states, colonial and neocolonial domination and apartheid, the persistence of crises and the appearance of new zones of tension. The two parties condemned all sorts of foreign interventions or interference, the abusive resort to actions aimed at destabilizing sovereign states and the introduction of the concept of bloc hegemony in international relations. They stressed the need to make efforts to end the dangerous deterioration of the world situation and to intensify elements likely to promote detente, peace and stability in the world. To this end, the president of the Presidency of the SFRY and the president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea highly appreciated the adoption by the 36th session of the United Nations of the declaration on the inacceptability of interventions and interference in the internal affairs of other states and called upon all states to implement it fully and use it for the advancement and strengthening of goodneighborliness among states.

President of the SFRY Presidency Sergej Kraigher and President of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea Ahmed Sekou Toure (?reaffirmed) their countries' adherence to the principles of nonalignment. They emphasized the need for the nonaligned countries to intensify their actions to ensure the implementation of the policy of nonalignment as an active and independent force for the settlement of political and economic problems in the world. Through the correct application of the authentic principles of the policy of nonalignment, Yugoslavia and Guinea will in the future contribute actively in the continued assertion of the nonalignment policy within the framework of the struggle for the establishment of new and more equitable international political and economic relations. Furthermore, they will do everything [words indistinct] to consolidate the solidarity and capabilities of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement. Finally, they will encourage efforts aimed at the elimination and peaceful solution to confrontations and conflicts existing between the nonaligned countries on the basis of the principles of the United Nations Charter and the nonalignment policy.

The two parties reaffirmed their determination to actively cooperate in concert with other nonaligned countries in order to contribute effectively to the preparation of the seventh summit conference of the nonaligned countries in accordance with the decision of the sixth conference of heads of state and government in Havana. In this regard, they emphasized that the cessation of conflicts between some nonaligned countries is of great importance for the success of this conference. During the talks, special attention was devoted to the situation in Africa. The two parties pointed out the weight and complexity of the problems facing the African countries and peoples in their struggle for the elimination of colonialism and its aftereffects. They also stressed the need to strengthen independence and security and to achieve a more accelerated social and economic development.

After expressing their concern about the situation in southern Africa, the two parties strongly condemned the occupation of Namibia by the racist regime of South Africa and agreed on the need for the nonaligned countries and the international community to take strong measures for the implementation of the United Nations resolution on Namibia and the realization as soon as possible of its right to freedom, independence and territorial integrity. The two parties condemned the acts of aggression perpetrated by the apartheid regime of South Africa on neighboring countries, reaffirmed their adherence to the stand taken by the frontline states and their contribution to the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa. They reaffirmed once more their full support for SWAPO as the sole and legitimate representative of the people of Namibia in their struggle for independence and freedom. They also expressed their total support for the liberation movement in South Africa.

The two parties stressed the great importance of the role and contribution of the OAU to the decolonization process in Africa, to the safeguarding and the consolidation of the independence of African countries and their (?practical) social and economic emancipation. The two parties emphasized the fact that the OAU plays an important role in the search for a peaceful solution to the Western Sahara problem. They also stressed that a fair and lasting solution should be found to ensure the Western Saharan people's right to self-determination through the organization of a referendum in conformity with OAU decisions and in the spirit of the principles of nonalignment. They also noted that a political solution to this problem would contribute to the establishment of peace and the stabilization of the situation in Africa and outside Africa.

Concerning Chad, the two parties believed that this conflict is exclusively the affair of the Chadians themselves and that the solution to this conflict is essentially political. The OAU and its permanent committee should make every effort for a peaceful and (?rapid) solution and called on all people of good will to avoid all interference in Chad's internal affairs.

Concerning the Middle East crisis, the two parties condemned Israel's policy of expansion, aggression and annexation. The recent annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights constitutes a demonstration of this policy.

They stressed the need for a global settlement of the crisis and called for Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied during the 1967 war and the recognition and exercise of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination including the right to the creation of a Palestinian state on their own soil. They also reaffirmed their firm support for the PLO as the sole representatives of the Palestinian people in their struggle for the realization of their sovereign national rights.

After expressing their regret about the conflict between Iraq and Iran, the two parties stressed the need to end this conflict as soon as possible and to settle the problem through peaceful means on the basis of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment. They supported the efforts of the Nonaligned Movement, the Islamic countries and the United Nations in the search for a peaceful and fair settlement of the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

President of the SFRY Presidency Sergej Kraigher said that Yugoslavia highly appreciates President Ahmed Sekou Toure's efforts in his capacity as president of the Islamic Peace Committee. The two parties emphasized that the crises in Southeast and Southwest Asia represent a serious threat to peace and security in the region and on the international scene. They expressed their conviction that it is necessary to find a political solution to the crises in Kampuchea and [word indistinct] on the basis of resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

After (?recalling) the final declaration of the Havana summit on 9 September 1979 concerning the situation in Europe, the two parties stressed the importance of the Madrid meeting on the resumption of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They expressed the hope that, despite the difficulties, the participating countries will find solutions which will help attenuate confrontation between the blocs and promote detente in Europe and the world. In this connection, they underlined the important efforts being made by the nonaligned countries [words indistinct]. They also underlined the importance of security in the Mediterranean and agreed on the need to make this sea a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. They called for a just and lasting settlement of the problem of Cyprus on the basis of the maintenance of the independence and integrity of the territory sovereignty, unity and nonalignment in accordance with the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations.

The two parties expressed support for the efforts being made by the DPRK to ensure the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea without any foreign interference. Concerning the situation in Central America and the Caribbean, they condemned all forms of pressure, threats and foreign interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the region. They expressed support for the rights of these peoples as well as the efforts they are making to solve their problems in conformity with their legitimate aspirations and veritable interests [words indistinct]. The two parties emphasized the dangers threatening peace and security in the world because of the constant increase of foreign naval forces in the Indian Ocean and reiterated their support for the demand for their withdrawal in order to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

The two parties expressed great concern about the constant deterioration of the international economic situation. After stressing the interdependence of the political and economic fields, they emphasized the need to immediately take concrete measures to bridge the gap between the developed and developing countries and to establish a new international economic order. In this connection, they stressed the importance of opening global negotiations within the United States. They also stressed the need to strengthen cooperation between the developed and developing countries on the basis of (?collective autonomy) and their own resources [words indistinct]. They emphasized the dangers of the unbridled arms race which does not only compromise the maintenance of world peace, but is increasingly becoming a means of enslavement and domination of peoples [words indistinct]. [passage indistinct]

The two parties expressed support for the efforts being made by the developing countries to ensure that the new convention on the Law of the Sea reflects the realities of the modern world and the interests of all countries, particularly those of the developing countries. They also stressed the need for the establishment of a new world information order which will be the expression of the deepest aspirations of all the peoples of the world as well as the essential condition for better understanding and the relaxation of world tension. They emphasized that the establishment of a new and more equitable order in this important sector requires the deployment of long-term efforts by the nonaligned countries as well as by all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world.

The discussions took place in the atmosphere of cordially and friendship which characterizes the relations between the two nonaligned and friendly countries. They confirmed the identity or similarity of their views and the agreement reached on all the problems examined. The two parties agreed that the degree of the existing cooperation forms a solid basis for the continued long-term development of their cooperation in the interest of their two countries. They expressed satisfaction about the results of this visit and stressed the need to pursue and intensify dialogue and mutual contacts at various levels, including contacts and cooperation between the social and political organizations of the two countries.

The SFRY president expressed gratitude to Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, to his government, the Guinean Democratic Party and the Guinean people for the cordial hospitality accorded him and the members of the Yugoslav delegation during their stay. SFRY President Sergej Kraigher renewed his invitation to Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure to pay an official and friendly visit to the SFRY. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Issued in Conakry on 30 March 1982.

[Signed] For the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea: Ahmed Sekou Toure. For the SFRY: Sergej Kraigher.

Talks in Mali 30 March

LD311010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0919 GMT 31 Mar 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Bamako, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Mali attach great importance to the coming summit of the non-aligned countries in Baghdad for whose full success all the nonaligned should invest all possible efforts. To this end, they must work towards surmounting the conflicts between the members of the movement, including the halting of the Iranian-Iraqi war. This was one of the focal points in yesterday evening's talks here between President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher and President of Mali Moussa Traore.

The talks also underlined the necessity of maintaining the unity and stability of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) which is of importance not only for Africa and its nonaligned development but also for the entire Nonaligned Movement. Resolute endeavours are also necessary for the early launching of global negotiations leading to the establishment of a new international economic order, it was stressed. Kraigher and Traore assessed that cooperation between Yugoslavia and Mali was developing successfully but said that fresh efforts should be made to promote it further, particularly in the economic field. Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec had talks yesterday evening with Malian Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye while Yugoslav Government member Vuko Dragasevic met with several Malian ministers in charge of planning and economic development affairs. The Yugoslav-Malian talks will resume today, the last day of Kraigher's visit to that country.

Departs Mali, Communique

LD312018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 31 Mar 82

[By special correspondent Dusan Radovanovic]

[Text] Bamako, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, left Bamako today for Lisbon after a 2-day visit to Mali. At Bamako Airport the president was seen off with highest state honors by President Moussa Traore and Mali's highest-ranking leaders. His departure was also attended by Aleksandar Psoncak, Yugoslav ambassador to Mali, with embassy staff and members of the Yugoslav colony in Mali.

President Kraigher and President Traore held their final talks today after which they signed a joint communique. The two sides, the communique says, stressed the exceptional importance of the policy of the Nonaligned Movement in settling the key international political and economic problems. They expressed the view that the policy of nonalignment had established itself as a powerful and independent non-bloc factor and that it represented a firm basis for the independence of nations and countries and the only alternative to the bloc division in the world. In this connection they pointed out the need for further efforts to be made to preserve the unity of nonaligned countries and consolidate their mutual cooperation and expressed Yugoslavia's and Mali's readiness to work together for the implementation and attainment of the original principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

The two sides expressed the view that disputes and conflicts between nonaligned countries had a negative effect on the movement's capacity for action and opened the way for a variety of outside pressures and interference. They pointed out the need to settle such disputes and conflicts by negotiation and in a peaceful manner in keeping with the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment. Yugoslavia and Mali stressed the importance of the seventh conference of the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries due to be held in Baghdad this fall. They placed particular emphasis on the role which this conference should play in encouraging nonaligned countries to be more active in efforts to overcome the present grave and dangerous situation in the world. The two sides also confirmed their readiness to cooperate with the other nonaligned countries and contribute to the preparations for the conference and its full success.

Yugoslavia and Mali expressed support for the OAU's decision on the peaceful settlement of the problems of Western Sahara. They also expressed support for the struggle of the people of Western Sahara, led by the Polisario, for their right to self-determination in keeping with the UN Charter and the stands of the Nonaligned Movement.

The two sides expressed anxiety at the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran and stressed the need for its termination and for settling the disputed problems by negotiation, on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and the nonaligned policy. They stressed the importance of continuing peace actions and supported the efforts and initiatives aimed at halting the war as speedily as possible because it was causing great damage not only to the belligerent sides, but also to the Nonaligned Movement in general.

Stressing the interdependence between the political and economic problems, Yugoslavia and Mali pointed out that the international community should make additional efforts to overcome the existing gap between the developed and developing countries. In this connection they agreed that the global talks on international economic cooperation were of prime importance for development.

They also emphasized the importance of mutual cooperation between developing countries and their reliance on their own resources which they saw as important components of the struggle for the new international economic order and the accelerated development of developing countries. They particularly stressed the need to extend concrete aid to the least developed countries.

Sergej Kraigher and Moussa Traore expressed their satisfaction with the results of the talks and their conviction that the visit would represent a fresh and important impetus to the development of friendly relations and promotion of comprehensive cooperation between the SFRY and Mali.

In special statements made during the signing of the joint Yugoslav-Malian communique, Sergej Kraigher and Moussa Traore stressed that the identity of views on numerous issues had fully manifested itself during the Yugoslav-Malian talks. Mali and Yugoslavia, Traore said, which are founders of the Nonaligned Movement, will continue to work together for the preservation of peace and detente. In this field the Nonaligned Movement is an irreplaceable force.

Emphasizing that it was normal that most attention during his talks with the president of Mali should have been devoted to the seventh summit, Kraigher said that it was important that views had been exchanged during the talks on the prospects for the termination of the war between Iraq and Iran. If the war cannot be ended, Kraigher stressed, then it would be of particular importance for the success of the conference in Baghdad if the two sides agreed on a truce at least during the summit conference in Baghdad.

Roundup of Trip

AU311605 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, has ended his visit to the nonaligned countries of Africa -- Gabon, Guinea, Nigeria and Mali. The visit has demonstrated that Yugoslavia enjoys a great reputation on that continent, and that the preparations for the seventh nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad are being carried out successfully. Here is a commentary of Cedomir Vuckovic:

The nonaligned policy and movement are gaining in importance day by day despite the numerous trials which have not bypassed the nonaligned countries. With the approach of the seventh summit conference to be convened in Baghdad in September, the activity of the Nonaligned Movement member countries is increasingly more present, primarily in solving the acute international problems.

The just concluded visit of Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, to the African nonaligned countries Gabon, Guinea, Nigeria and Mali belongs among such activities. [Words indistinct] that the basic goal of the talks which Sergej Kraigher held in these nonaligned countries was the strengthening of mutual cooperation and the preparations for the seventh conference of the nonaligned countries in Baghdad. However, in this connection, other topics were not bypassed, such as the struggle for a new, fairer international economic system and the hotbeds of crisis which jeopardize all the past achievements of mankind. It was demonstrated that the interest in nonalignment in Africa -- a continent in which the interests of the superpowers and blocs are greatly interwoven -- has not diminished. On the contrary, in Gabon, Guinea, Nigeria and Mali it was stressed with full determination that it was indispensable to preserve the action unity of the Nonaligned Movement on its original principles. This means that the nonaligned countries can operate for the benefit of peace and progress most usefully and most effectively if they remain outside blocs and are an independent and autonomous factor in international relations.

On the basis of a detailed exchange of views among the leading personages of Yugoslavia and Gabon, Nigeria, Guinea and Mali, it can be concluded that the most effective road toward strengthening the action unity and solidarity among the nonaligned countries is their mutually beneficial and equitable cooperation wherever this is possible. Yugoslavia's example is certainly in favor of this standpoint. Thousands of Yugoslav workers and experts participate in realizing the development programs in these and other African nonaligned countries.

The search for ways to remove misunderstandings among the nonaligned countries, primarily between Iran and Iraq, is among the topics that were discussed during Sergej Kraigher's talks with his hosts in these four African nonaligned countries. The conflict between Iran and Iraq is seriously detrimental both to the reputation of the Nonaligned Movement as well as to the preparations and holding of the summit conference in Baghdad itself. In all talks it was clearly stressed that the war conflict between Iraq and Iran must be ended as soon as possible and a peaceful solution must be found for disputes that appear in the relations between the two countries. Otherwise, the standpoint of Yugoslavia, Gabon, Nigeria, Guinea and Mali is that all nonaligned countries must contribute to the success of the seventh nonaligned summit conference, something that is absolutely necessary in the complex international situation at present, not only for further strengthening the nonaligned policy and movement but also for bringing the international community out of the dangerous crisis into which it was led by the policy of superpowers and blocs.

BULGARIAN PREMIER MEETS ECONOMIC DELEGATION

LD291830 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1631 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, received today the joint delegation of the Socialist Republics of Croatia and Slovenia, which attended in Sofia today the opening of an exhibition of the economic development of these two republics. In lengthy talks which took place in a friendly atmosphere Grisha Filipov spoke of the economic and political cooperation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, in particular of the development and opportunities of expanding economic cooperation with Croatia and Slovenia. On that occasion it was noted that great opportunities exist for the expansion of economic relations. Filipov conveyed greetings from Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP and chairman of Bulgaria's State Council, to the top party and state leadership of Yugoslavia.

Speaking on behalf of the Yugoslav guests, Ante Markovic, one of the members of the delegation, advocated further development and expansion of economic cooperation, and he stressed that this is in the interest of the two neighboring socialist countries. Markovic thanked him for the greetings sent to the top Yugoslav leadership and also conveyed the leadership's greetings to Todor Zhivkov. In the talks particular reference was made to cooperation in the sphere of shipbuilding, in the production of oil-drilling rigs and also to the possibilities of expanding cooperation in the electrical equipment industry, in machine building, chemical industry and other industrial spheres. They also talked of cooperation in the sphere of banking and finance. Danilo Puric, Yugoslav ambassador in Sofia, also attended the talks.

SOVIET BANK DELEGATION MEETS BELGRADE FIRMS

LD311810 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Soviet Stroybank specializing in investments, headed by Chairman Mikhail Semenovich Zotov, today conferred with representatives of the biggest Belgrade building construction enterprises "Rad", "Komgrap" and "Trudbenik".

Discussed on the occasion was the further engagement of the Belgrade enterprises in building facilities in the Soviet Union. The Soviet delegation has so far visited a number of major Yugoslav enterprises and banks.

MILOS MINIC LECTURES IN KUMROVEC, ZAGREB

Foreign Economic Policy

LD291944 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1828 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Kumrovec, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Federal Council for International Relations, noted that according to the latest development of events the prospects for global world economic negotiations under the UN aegis beginning soon are poor. In his view, apart from the well-known opposition by some more developed countries, prospects for early talks are also diminished by the fact that differences in the attitudes of developing countries toward these talks also have emerged.

In his introductory report at the seminar "Yugoslavia and the New International Economic Order," which began at the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School in Kumrovec today, Milos Minic stressed that nonaligned countries face the immediate tasks of becoming involved in the utmost in preparations for the seventh nonaligned summit and in the summit itself, in order that they might coordinate their attitude and launch a unified resolute action of pressure on developed countries to respect earlier agreements and agree at last to start global economic negotiations.

Milos Minic presented the view that without global world economic negotiations there can be no solution for topical international economic problems. He added that these negotiations are an integral factor of the struggle by the nonaligned and other developing countries for creating a new international economic order. Minic stressed that Yugoslavia attaches great significance to the construction of a new international economic order. He recalled that within the framework of its struggle for new international relations Yugoslavia was one of the first countries to raise as far back as 20 years ago the issue of creating a system of just international relations and, within this context, of international economic relations. Minic stressed in particular Comrade Tito's role in the action to create a new international economic order, stressing that it was he who was the initiator of the action by the nonaligned and other developing countries for just international economic relations as a precondition for world peace and stability.

LCY Central Committee Presidium member Minic stressed that Yugoslavia also has an economic interest in the construction of a new international economic order in view of the fact that the present system of international economic relations imposes an unequal position on the world market. He also drew attention to the need to formulate a long-term Yugoslav strategy of the development of economic relations with other countries. In Milos Minic's view, creating a new economic order implies profound changes in international relations. This will be, he said, a long-lasting process and a long-lasting and difficult struggle will be needed to achieve this goal.

Poland, Albania, Other Issues

LD312110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Zagreb, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Social Council for International Relations, today spoke at the speaker's platform of the social club of the Zagreb center SAWP on the international situation and Yugoslavia's position, and on international relations and LCY activity. Minic devoted most of his speech to topical questions in the center of attention of the world public, the hotbeds of crisis, developments in Europe, the forthcoming nonaligned summit meeting and our relations with our neighbors.

Speaking about the present world situation, Minic said that it has been deteriorating dangerously and that it should not be underestimated. At the same time, enormous forces and movements are developing which oppose the policy of the superpowers and blocs, which are the main culprits of this unfavorable and dangerous development of the international situation.

As regards the development of the international situation, the present forecasts mainly agree that the eighties, perhaps the entire decade, will be characterized by continued if not even stronger tendencies which mark the present international situation. Of course, we must undoubtedly take this into account, Minic emphasized. He added that should these forecasts be correct, then the independent, nonaligned and socialist Yugoslavia, with its system of socialist self-management, must be internally very stable, strong and united, and capable of enduring any tests with which it might be faced.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium member also referred to the Polish situation, stating that our assessment is known and that it does not change. Our country maintains normal relations with Poland -- government with government and LCY and the PZPR. Economic and all other relations are developing favorably. We have not interfered and will not interfere in the internal affairs of Poland. It is our wish that political life there is normalized as soon as possible and that Polish forces find a way out of the crisis.

Referring to the present world economic situation, Minic emphasized that very intense preparations for this meeting are under way in Yugoslavia. At the same time, our country is carrying out wide consultations with other nonaligned states. This is the purpose of the present travels by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and other of our high officials. These consultations will be intensified.

Referring to our country's relations with its neighbors, Minic said that generally they are good and are developing positively in the sign of goodneighborliness. Moreover, our efforts to develop goodneighborly relations with countries with which there exist serious disputed questions have not ceased. However, it is impossible to achieve goodneighborly cooperation in the real sense of the word if the other side is not doing what is necessary for the development of goodneighborly cooperation.

We have especially tense relations with Albania because of its interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia in connection with the actions which the irredentist counterrevolutionary forces carried out in Kosovo last year and their continued hostile activity, Minic said. Such engagement by the Albanian Government and the Albanian leadership, especially by the Albanian Party of Labor Congress, clearly shows that Albania directly interferes in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia and that it strives to support the forces which have definitely embarked on action to bring about the destabilization, disintegration and destruction of Yugoslavia. We have defined our attitude toward Albania. All this, however, will not compel us to change our principled stances which is to develop goodneighborly cooperation with Albania. However, all will depend on Albania's behavior. Until Albania ends its interference in our internal affairs, our relations can only be developed in a very limited way. Our economic relations generally continue to develop without interruption, but relations in other fields are at a standstill, much more so than before the Kosovo events.

Minic answered numerous questions put to him by the participants in the speaker's platform concerning our country's international relations. Apart from many citizens and activists from Zagreb and the center municipality, Milos Minic's lecture was also attended by Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, several members of the Presidency and many outstanding sociopolitical, cultural and public workers from Zagreb and Croatia.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY DELAYS ADOPTING KOSOVO REPORT

LD312128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- The delegates of the Serbian Assembly today adopted an explanation that the discussion and adoption of conclusions concerning the reasons for which the Serbs and Montenegrins have been leaving Kosovo should be postponed until the next assembly session, because they said, this was a document which has permanent value and on which the republican sociopolitical organizations too should adopt a position. The delegates today also adopted by a majority of votes the law on the Serbian Executive Council and the law on the organization of the republican administration. The amendments by the Vojvodina and Kosovo provincial assemblies were rejected because their texts were not precise and were subject to various interpretations. At the joint session, the delegates today adopted the changes and addenda to the rules of procedure for the assembly and its bodies.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES 1982 BUDGET 30 MARCH

LD302004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1533 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Pristina, 30 Mar (TANJUG) -- All three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo held sessions today. At separate sessions delegates discussed the draft law on the provincial budget for 1982 and a number of other draft laws and material. Delegates first held a joint session, at which they heard a report submitted by Provincial Secretary of Finance Djemsit Durici on the draft law on the Kosovo budget. Stressing that visible results had been achieved in carrying out the active financial and fiscal policy in recent years and that thereby a significant contribution has been made to increasing the competitive capability of the Kosovo economy, Durici said that the allotment of resources for the general social and common needs has been reduced and a positive influence has been made on the policy of distribution of personal incomes. Durici also said that this year's projections on resources to finance the social superstructure envisage raising a total of 23,742,000,000 dinars. [figure as received] The largest part of these resources, 65 percent, will be raised from the province's own sources; 35 percent will come from supplementary federal funds. The budget of the Socialist Republic of Serbia envisaged no funds for financing the social superstructure in Kosovo. According to Durici, 11,578,000,000 dinars [figure as received] would be provided through the provincial budget.

Most of the funds from the provincial budget, and the total amount of the projected resources, are intended for social activities. For example nearly 6 billion dinars would be set aside for education, 4.2 billion for health, about 4 billion for disability and old age pensions, 1,689,000,000 for social insurance and so forth. About 2 billion dinars would be set aside from the provincial budget for financing the provincial organs and organizations. This is a 50 percent increase over last year and is due to the increase in the number of workers in individual organs.

POET GOJKO DJOGO'S PRISON SENTENCE REDUCED

WA010900 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Mar 82 p 8

[Text] A decision by the Supreme Court of Serbia has altered the verdict of the Belgrade Circuit Court that sentenced Gojko Djogo, author of the collection of poems entitled "Woolly Times," to 2 years in prison for the crime of hostile propaganda (Article 133, Paragraph 1 of the SFRY Criminal Code).

After a review of the appeal filed by the poet Djogo and his lawyer, Branislav Tapuskovic, the Supreme Court decided that the author of "Woolly Times" had committed not the crime of hostile propaganda but rather the crime of insulting the state. By the same decision, Djogo's sentence was reduced from 2 years to 1 year in prison.

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY SESSION CONVENES 31 MARCH

Viktor Abvelj Speech

LD312212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- At today's session of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, its last in the present term of office, Viktor Abvelj, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, submitted a report on Presidium activity during the present term of office. The written part of the report aroused great interest among the basic delegations and other sections of the assembly system, and was favorably appraised when submitted for public discussion.

During his expose, Viktor Abvelj explained that the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia had paid most attention to the questions of further building the system of socialist self-management, particularly to efforts to overcome economic difficulties.

Ideopolitical unity in appraising social problems and selecting the ways of resolving them represents an indispensable basis for the successful mobilization of all of our society's forces in its further development as was mapped out by Comrades Tito and Kardelj. This road is the road of the further realization and building of socialist self-management, consolidation of the Yugoslav nations' and nationalities' brotherhood, unity and togetherness, and a continuation of the policy of nonalignment.

Speaking about some of the most topical questions, Presidency President Viktor Abvelj said:

In connection with the present difficult economic and social problems, such as: foreign illiquidity, inflation, unemployment and a drop in the real personal earnings, we have had very different and even diametrically opposed attitudes, views and proposals on how we should tackle them. Proposals vary from appeals and expressions of readiness for greater activity in tackling and surmounting these difficulties, to appeals for the policy of the "firm hand" and even for changes in some areas of our self-managing system. Some people dramatize these difficulties and insist that they can be dealt with successfully only by means of effective measures which, in their view, can be taken only by the state which, in addition to being able to do so, is also alleged to be the legitimate representative of the interests of the whole of society.

Among the proposals for this kind of administrative and centralist methods of settling socioeconomic and other political relations is a proposal for a change in the law regulating foreign exchange transactions. This proposal is based, primarily, on the fact that a very difficult situation has developed with regard to the country's foreign liquidity. Apart from having to pay for imported materials, on which our production depends, we have to pay high annual repayments for short-, medium- and long-term loans raised abroad. These problems call for measures which will preserve and safeguard our country's prestige abroad and also our planned economic development. However, if we are to be successful in solving the problems of foreign liquidity, we should first establish the causes and find those responsible for such heavy debts which have to be paid off so urgently.

It is undoubtedly true that the country's foreign liquidity should be ensured by means of a concerted effort, but these problems should and can only be tackled on the basis of self-management, through self-managing agreements and through income-based integration of associated labor. Proposals according to which the difficult situation in the field of foreign liquidity should be resolved by centralizing foreign exchange resources in the National Bank of Yugoslavia and by dividing it and by sanctioning the right to purchase it are unrealistic and shortsighted.

All such measures as I have noted would not be merely administrative measures, whose effect would contribute to overcoming the worst economic difficulties. Any reckless administrative adoption of measures could cause additional difficulties with far-reaching consequences for the entire social development. When it is clear that the proposed measures mean changes in the system, which virtually deprive the worker-producers of their inalienable constitutional rights, it becomes necessary to have political and any other kind of action, which would cause such proposals not to be accepted. This is also necessary because the centralization of foreign exchange as a part of income is not in keeping with the country's federal system or with the federation's competence in resolving social questions. Therefore the attitude that it is not possible to support such measures is justified.

If past practice shows that some of the regulations concerning the system which are in force should be supplemented, or if some of their provisions should be annulled, then the decisions on any such possible changes can only be arrived at by following the procedure used in arriving at the present solutions concerning the system. A public discussion on this is needed, in the course of which workers in the basic organizations of associated labor and citizens in local communities will, through their delegates and delegations, compare their interests with the proposed changes. If these changes concern questions of common interest and are within the competence of the federation, then the attitudes of the working people and citizens of our republic, expressed through their delegation in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, will also be confirmed by this Assembly.

On our road to the realization of the socialist system of self-management there still remain many difficulties and obstacles, Abvelj said, stressing that further successful social development is only possible by means of intensified involvement of organized socialist forces. The consistent effort for the realization of the political system of socialist self-management is based on the firm conviction that in that system it is possible to resolve even the most difficult problems of social development, and that that system is best able to solve these questions by involving the working people. There is no doubt that the Ninth Slovene League of Communist Congress and the 12th LCY Congress will discuss these issues and adopt their attitudes to them, Viktor Abvelj, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, said in conclusion.

More on Session

LD312306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1618 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Ljubljana, 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- Viktor Abvelj, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, submitted a report on the work of the Presidency during its present term of office at a joint session of all the chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. At separate sessions delegates adopted a number of draft laws, but they made their definite agreement concerning a number of federal laws conditional on the adoption of their observations on matters of principle by the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

Delegates adopted the draft federal law on expanded reproduction and past labor. This law completes the legal system in the field of workers' economic activity on the basis of social ownership and is supported by delegates although they do not consider it to be perfect. Its shortcoming should be eliminated through amendments.

The Slovene Assembly also adopted attitudes on amendments and additions to medium-term planning documents in keeping with the principle of continuous planning. All the exponents of planning in the republic were asked to check their development possibilities and, if necessary, make additions to their planning documents.

JOVANOVIC REFUTES BAJRA'S LETTER TO POLITIKA

AU301245 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Mar 82 p 6

["Against Labelling (Batric Jovanovic's Reply to Ismail Bajra)" -- POLITIKA heading]

[Text] The letter from Comrade Ismail Bajra, federal secretary for information, entitled "For Principled Discussion" and published in POLITIKA on 26 March represents an answer to my letter to the participants of the 18 February session of the SAWPY Federal Conference. Having read it, I feel compelled to make the following comments:

First, Ismail Bajra tries to mystify the dispute between him and myself with the tale of disagreement about "certain ideological-political questions of information dissemination." But the dispute arose as a result of his (slandorous) statement against me at the aforementioned session of the SAWPY Federal Conference (that I have turned the SFRY Assembly Commission for Information into "my private domain" and that "I have held demagogic consultations with the press and the journalists"). In fact, the principled disagreements between us have mainly concerned the appraisal of cooperation between Albania and Kosovo in the spheres of culture and information;

Second, he advocates a principled and democratic discussion and a confrontation of arguments and facts, but at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference, instead of using arguments, which in fact he lacked, he covered me with labels;

Third, he says that I am trying to discredit him and in this connection he has in mind the fact that, in my letter to the participants of the aforementioned session of the SAWPY Federal Conference, I quoted (correctly) his statements on cooperation between Albania and Kosovo in the spheres of culture and information, statements which are not in his favor; but that is not my fault.

It is symptomatic that, at a session of the committee of which he is a member, a delegate of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo to the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces, made against me certain accusations that are similar to those made at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference; and the Pristina newspaper RILINDIJA, published in the Albanian language, featured Bajra's accusations prominently under the heading "Nationalism and Forenames" whereas it published my reply (made at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference) to Bajra's accusations only 6 days later and then only after my intervention with the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference.

[Signed] Batric Jovanovic, president of the SFRY Assembly Commission for Information.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO KENYA -- Nairobi, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- Kenya and Yugoslavia -- since they belong to the movement of non-aligned nations -- have identical stands on numerous topical questions of international affairs particularly regarding the problems of southern Africa and Namibia's independence, Kenyan President Arap Moi said today accepting the credentials of newly-accredited Yugoslav ambassador to Kenya Zoran Zagar. The Kenyan president assessed as very favourable the Kenyan-Yugoslav bilateral cooperation expressing the wish that it further develops to mutual benefits. President Moi today recalled that the founder of Kenyan independence, Jomo Kenyatta, fostered very good relations with President Tito who gave an enormous contribution to the founding and developing of the movement of non-aligned countries. Arap Moi said that he will take the first available opportunity to visit Yugoslavia and get acquainted with the achievements of the Yugoslav people. The Kenyan president said that he is particularly interested in Yugoslavia's achievements in the field of agriculture. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1318 GMT 24 Mar 82 LD]